BOMBAY COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1831.

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In our report this morning of Passengers by the *Hythe* we understand there were two mistakes, For Mrs. Gatherer read Gutherie, and for Mr. Shum read Sterne.

A detailed account of the successive battles between the Poles and the Russians will be found below. And also a statement of Lord John Russell's proposed Bill for the reform of Parliament.

We have not been able to get any papers of dates between the 5th and 13th of March which probably arises from the Hythe having left Deal on the 7th and no regular files having been put on board afterwards.

It appears that Vice Admiral de Rigny the Count de Montalivet and M. de Argout are among the ministers who come in with M. Cassimere Perier.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord J. Russell brought forward his promised motion for the Reform of the Commons House of Parliament. He announced the measure to be that of the Government—that he considered the Commons' House no longer to have the entire confidence of the people, however much some of its proceedings might be approved—that half measures of reform would not meet the emergencies and wants of the country—and that the plan now proposed the Ministers considered calculated to sustain the stability of the throne, to give strength to the Parliament, and to impart satisfaction to the people. Lord J. Russel said his plan sought to effect three objects—

1. As regarded those boroughs, the returns for which are, in reality, controled by the nomination of individuals.
2. The returns of Members for close boroughs.
3. The expence of elections—to adopt modes by which the cost should not be so great as it now was, and, consequently, to limit the opportunities of corrupting voters.

To apply a remedy for the first evil he propo[illegible] instead of [illegible] mouth should send two, instead of four Members. This would cut off 168 from the numbers of Representatives. Thus:—

Defranchisement.....	119
Reductions to one Member.....	47
Weymouth.....	2
Total defranchisement.....	162

To meet the second object contemplated by this plan—namely, regarding close boroughs, he proposed that inhabitant householders, of rents 10l. and upwards, should have votes. Those already having votes to retain them for their lives.

And, as regarded the third object, it was proposed that there should be lists of voters prepared, and that the elections should continue only two days.

With respect to counties, the franchise of the 40s freeholders remains untouched; but the right to vote for county Members to be extended to copyholders of 10l. a year, and to leaseholders for 51 years, of 50l. rent, where the lease may not have been granted within the last two years. The county elections also to be taken in different towns, and no voter to have more than 15 miles to travel to give his vote. The general principles of these alterations to be extended to Scotland and Ireland.

As to the number of Representatives, it was not proposed to supply by returns for other places the whole number of 168 to be defranchised, the present number being "found inconveniently large;" but there would be added for other places 106 Members. Members were to be given, as will, with many other details, be more particularly seen in the Parliamentary report, to several populous and manufacturing places - such as Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow, &c.; also additions to London and its vicinity; two for the Holborn division, two for Finsbury, two for the Tower Hamlets, two for Marylebone, two more for Surry, two for the district of Woolwich, Greenwich, and Deptford. The large counties also to have two additional Members. The numbers will then stand thus—

Present Number.....	658
Disfranchisements	168
	490
Additions.....	106
Proposed Number.....	596

Thus the number entirely cut off with the 62, leaving the Commons' House to consist of 596 instead of 658 Members.

For the more minute details of the plan, reference must be had to our ample Parliamentary report. It only remains to be added that the measure avowedly touches the character of the constituency, in some degree the mode of election, and the number of Members to be returned. Lord J. Russel spoke of the parts that were left untouched—namely, the "duration of Parliament" and the "vote by ballot." He left them as open questions; for measures to be hereafter brought forward respecting them, if they were deemed advisable. He moved for leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect the objects which have been here generally described. Sir J. Sebright seconded the motion. It will be seen that considerable discussion arose on the Noble Lord's motion, the particulars of which, however, we have not now the opportunity of further entering into. Mr. H. Twiss opposed the plan of reform, as being of the most sweeping character—as having no precedent but such as might be found in the times of Charles the Second and James the Second—and as having had for supporters such men as Judge Jeffreys. He also eulogized the Convention Parliament, which seated William on the throne, and as having "established" the liberties of the country. The questions, on motion of Mr. Hume was eventually adjourned till this day.

Mr. O'Connell, previously to the rising of the House, presented a petition from the individual who made the extraordinary exclamation from the gallery while the Hon. Member was addressing the House. The petitioner said that he had acted under the greatest excitement of feeling---that he regretted having been led into such violation of the privileges of the House, and that he threw himself on its merciful consideration. Mr. O'Connell said that he should this day move that Alexander Jacob be brought to the bar, for the purpose of being reprimanded and discharged.—*Herald, March 2.*

POLAND.

The following letter of our correspondent at Berlin contains a better account of the last news from Poland than is to be found in the German journal:—

"BERLIN, FEB. 10.

"No action of eclat yet distinguished the Polish campaign. Prudence seems the characteristic feature of the Russian General's plan [illegible] reducing the country to submission; care[illegible] thought [illegible] of con[illegible] cisive blow their concentrat[illegible] as it were, by stabbing at the hea[illegible] guish for ever the very principle of life. The Poles seem fully aware of this; and although their main efforts are directed to the defence of their capital, which appears now to be equally well fortified on all sides, they will not tamely submit to be cut off from all communications with the provinces. They have already, in many instances, interrupted the manœuvres of the Russians, have obliged them often to retreat, and even obtained over them some slight advantage. The Russians have passed the whole line of frontiers from Kauen to Uscelug, a distance of 70 German miles, and have occupied the whole palatinate of Augustowa, but a commissary of the Polish Government is said to have excited fresh disturbances in the rear of the army, and even to have entered Lithuania at the head of a polish company. The Russians, however, continued advancing, met with little or no resistance from the inhabitants or militia, and took immediate possession of almost all the towns and villages on their way.

"It appears that the vanguard of their army had advanced within six German miles (about 12 French post leagues) of Warsaw, and that it was not until then that the Polish generals assumed the offensive. However, Siedlec, Wengrow, Wiedzna, Ostrolenka, and Lamza, were speedily retaken, and according to the last accounts, the Russians were stationed all along the Bug, at about six or seven miles from the frontiers. It was not well known where General Diebitsch had established his head-quarters. Some supposed them to be at Bialo, other near Lamza. The Gazette of Warsaw says that he was desirous of fixing them at Pultusk, to the north of Warsaw. The Polish army extends on the south as far as Ostrolenks, and on the north as far as Zbuczyn, which places, with Warsaw, form nearly a triangle. The Generalisimo has definitively fixed his head quarters at Jablonna, to the north of Warsaw, and has generally with him in his camp two of three members of the Government, in case of any interruption occurring in the communications between the army and the capital. The Prince endeavours to collect together as much as possible the different detachments of the army, for although he is on his guard to avoid being enclosed by the enemy, he is anxious not to weaken the strength of the army by forming it into too many divisions. The Russians have as yet abstained from any attack on the military positions of the Poles, and upon their approach they general withdraw. It appears, however, certain that an engagement has taken place, near Jadow, in which two Russian regiments of cavalry have been defeated, and 10 cannon taken. Some of the Polish papers have even announced the defeat of 30,000 Russians by 10,000 Poles; but this statement is, as far as I can ascertain, quite unfounded. Private letters from Warsaw state that the officers still remaining inactive in that city, and in general all those who are able to bear arms, are hastening to their respective corps, fired with the enthusiasm of liberty, and breathing enmity and revenge to the Russian troops. Nor has Chlopicki himself been backward to fly to the defence of his country. His conduct on this occasion is said to be a triumphant answer to the foul imputations cast upon his character; and in deed it is difficult not to do justice to his intentions, when we see him descend from the first rank in the state to fight the battles of his country in the humble and subordinate condition of a common soldier. The Diet has decided that the invasion of the Russians is not a sufficient cause to interrupt their proceedings. Many believe that they have come to this decision with the view rather to inspire the people with confidence in the issue of the war, than to despatch any business of importance. It has also been stated that of the most aged among the members of the Diet, unable any longer to offer their country any effectual assistance, have resolved to continue to the last to give the nation the benefit of their counsels, and in the event of a defeat, to perish at least with the dignity of their character in discharge of their legislative duties. The attention of both Chambers has been much occupied of late in framing an oath of the Diet. The debates on this subject lasted several days, and before the Diet came to a final decision, both Chambers, together with the members of the Government, followed by an immense concourse of people, proceeded to the church of St. John, where they assisted at a solemn high mass. It is stated, in a private letter, that the principal object of this imposing ceremony was to impress upon the minds of the people the scar[illegible]ed obligation [illegible]th, which was about [illegible]n in one holy league [illegible]r religion and their [illegible]non enemy of both. [illegible] Poland religion and [illegible] hand, and although [illegible]ntiers are represented [illegible]ians, all authentic ac[illegible] agree in a ribut[illegible]ing to the clergy [illegible] insignificant share in the revolution. I am told [illegible]hat they have even instilled into minds of t[illegible]r orders a desire for free institutions, [illegible] were formerly strangers, and [illegible] invocations to the memory of [illegible] have contributed as much [illegible] arouse once more the sl[illegible] Polish independence. The [illegible] bitants of Warsaw was cons[illegible] of late by the appearance [illegible] the order of the St. Berna[illegible] ther his arms and his cro[illegible] ing his regiment against th[illegible]

"Warsaw has been de[illegible] siege, and the greatest exertions are made to put it in a state of defence. The inhabitants, it would seem, have declared that should the Russians arrive under the walls of Warsaw, they will fine to their great loss that a new Saragossa exists on the banks of the Vistula. The name of Saragossa naturally suggests the idea of a comparison between Poland and Spain, when fighting for her independence; but I fear it will be found that the respective state of both countries does not admit of a comparison. The Poles have to defend themselves in a flat open country, unprotectce by forests or mountains, and separated from those nations who wish well to their cause. However, at all events, we may expect the Poles to make an obstinate resistance; and, indeed, considering their present exertions, it seems scarcely possible that a people whose bravery is almost proverbial should throw away the last melancholy consolation of the vanquished—that of forcing the victor to weep over the trophies of his glory."

"NEWS FROM ITALY.

"A journal has pretended that the Sovereign Pontiff had manifested an intention to deliver up the government of the Roman States to the hands of the several families of the country, adding, that a frigate was ready in the port of Civite Vecchia to take his Holiness on board. These two pieces of intelligence are wholly unfounded, and the following was the state of affairs on the 15th of February, which is the date of the latest letters that can have been received from Rome.

"'The city is again tranquil, except in the popular quarters where the irratation against foreigners, and especially against the French, still manifested itself with excessive violence. A second proclamation of Cardinal Bernetti had just anounced that the principel criminals had been seized, as well as the principal documents of their conspiracy.

"'His Eminence hopes that the attempt of these impious persons will have no result; but he at the same time expects the faithful population to be ready to march in arms at the first signal given by the cannon of St. Angelo, and by sounding the tocsin.

"'In the night of the 14th a great number of persons were arrested. It was thought, at first, that his Holiness had retired into the Castle of St. Angelo, but it appears that he has not quitted the Palace of the Vatican.'

(From the *Moniteur* of Monday.)

"PARIS, FEB. 27.

"A morning paper announces that some Piedmontese refugees, assembled on the frontier were preparing to enter Piedmont to effect a revolution there; and it accuses the Government of not having taken, till yesterday, any measures to prevent these hostile demonstrations. This assertion is quite inaccurate. The Government was informed as the journal states, but it is false that it remained inactive, and that it left the authorities of the department of the Rhone without orders and without instructions. The Ministers of the Interior and of War have long kept up an active and constant correspondence with their agents and the most formal orders have been transmitted by telegraph to cause the principle of non-intervention to be respected."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

"WARSAW, FEB. 21. 11 O'CLOCK, A, M. I must give you news of the fight of my unfortunate country. The war began on the 14th of this month, when, in a small affair, General Dwernicki took eleven pieces of cannon with horses and baggage, and 230 prisoners. In several skirmishes kind Heaven gave us the victory; but the most essential affair has now occurred; our Commander designedly allowed the enemy to approach within a league of Warsaw, and the battle, which still lasts, began on the 19th, at six o'oclock in the morning. During these two days we have been continually advancing; we have already a great number of wounded, but on the other side the carnage has been terrible; at the same time we are as yet unable to state any thing decisive. We can distinctly see the field of battle from the city, and the continual firing of the cannons. You can easily imagine our feelings at seeing blood flow below our city, for the fate of our unhappy country; but what can we do? To-morrow we shall be lost or saved.

"P. S. NOON.---A second report from General Dwernicki has just arrived; we believe there are now no Russians on the right bank of the Vistula."

The postscript here refers to an advantage [illegible] by General Dwernicki over a Russian [illegible]nded by Geismar; which had pas[illegible] Pulawy, the march of which [illegible]et Warsaw.

[illegible] It is now under the [illegible] every day [illegible]d of [illegible] [illegible] marched by the routes [illegible]engrow. The Polish army, [illegible] to resist these masses, has been concentrated since the 17th around Praga. The Russians are strongly established in the forests, situated at a little distance. They accept partial combats without wishing for a general engagement. The Poles endeavour to draw them into the plain, but then they retire into the woods, where the cavalry cannot pursue them, and where they are besides protected by a formidable arrillery. In these different battles the advantage is always on the side the Poles, but it is to be feared that numbers will at last prevail. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 10,000 men. Several hundreds of prisoners have been brought to the city, along with about 1,000 wounded Poles.

"The Polish General Dwernicki, who after a brilliant engagement passed the Vistula at Gora, to stop the march of the Prince of Wurtemberg, has had a battle with him, near Kozience, in which he repulsed him, and took several cannon. This Prince is under the orders of another Russian General named Kreutz, but no other is mentioned but himself. He is the horror of Poland, because he was born in Poland, and because he deserted, at the insurrection, a brigade of Polish Lancers whom he commanded, although he is the nephew of Prince Adam Czartoriski.

"It is impossible to paint the heart-rending spectacle which Warsaw presented on the 19th, in the anxiety produced by the battle, which was seen from all points commanding the Vistula, and the zeal of the inhabitants, standing round the wagons of the wounded, to offer them assistance. The works of erecting the interior barricades was interrupted, and it is thought that if the Polish army, yield-

ing to numbers, is finally driven back, this unfortunate city will only attempt a useless resistance, the consequences of which terrify the imagination.

"The force of the Russian army before Praga is not exactly known."

The following news from the theatre of war was published at Warsaw on the 21st ult.:—

"The battle which was generally expected began on the 19th, near Groucho, at ten o'clock in the morning, and lasted till six o'clock in the evening. The most terrible of the firing took place between two and four o'clock. In the evening, General Clicki published that he had received news from head-quarters that our army had fought with the greatest bravery. During the whole of the day it had not lost a single inch of ground, and it killed a great number of the enemy. The field of battle remained in our power. The whole of yesterday they were employed in bringing to Warsaw wounded Poles and Russians, as well as Russian prisoners. In the two armies 340 pieces of cannon were in action. It is supposed that the enemy has lost 10,000 men. At one o'clock, two regiments of Russians, picked men, advanced towards our line. The 4th Regiment of the line, and the 1st of Light Infantry, charged them with the bayonet, and the charge was so terrible and bloody, that of the two Russian regiments scarcely twenty men escaped. The General has sent to the National Government two standards and two cannon. It would appear that besides the 2nd battalion of Grenadiers, which has been dispersed, and some squadrons of the 4th Regiment of Chasseurs, we have not suffered much. The enemy retired for the night to the surrounding woods of Milosna.

"To-day at eight o'clock A. M. the cannonade began, and has continued till seven o'clock in the evening. The results not are not yet known. It is certain, however, that our soldiers have gained ground, spite of the strong cannonade of the Russians. The Russians have again retired into the woods. To-morrow, the third day, the battle will be renewed."

Extract of a letter dated Warsaw, Feb. 7 —"In the only two instances of the Russian invaders and the Polish defenders of their liberty having fought, the Poles have conquered —Official accounts of this successful commencement having reached Warsaw, affords universal joy, and enables me to give you the following details.—.

"General Dwernicki and the brave Poles under his command attacked General Geismar's Corps in the rear, at Scroczyn, near Slocek, on the Vistula. The Poles fought like lions, killed 400 of the enemy, including one Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, and one Major, took 230 prisoners, including two Captains one Lieutenant, two Ensigns, seized many horses, a large supply of ammunition, and took eleven pieces of cannon, five of which they immediately turned against the enemy. The Polish artillery worked so well, that they soon dismounted five of the enemy's cannon.

"The Poles lost one Assistant Surgeon and fifteen men killed and eighteen wounded, among whom were Major Rosian, Lieutenant Zalkowski and second Lieutenants Radadowanski, Smolynski, Krzyzanowski, and Raczynski. The Major led the attack with two regiments and battery of artillery. The coolness, intrepidity, and enthusiasm of the young Polish soldiers just formed, excite the greatest astonishment and merit the highest praise; the first fire of the Russian artillery fell on a battalion of the 1st Regiment of Polish Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rychlowski, killed several of his men, but did not create the least confusion in the square which they had formed the places of those who fell in front immediately filled up by those [illegible] the rear, and all continued to [illegible] al song of 'Dombrowski' fled, and very nearly [illegible] they were [illegible] chastise the 4th Polish [illegible] belled, then march on to Pr[illegible] French, who were already on their way to attack the Russians.

"The second example of Polish bravery and Polish success is the attack on the avant guard of Dirbitsch, when the Poles took 300 prisoners, including two Colonels, six pieces of cannon, and a quantity of arms which they found in the camp. Further particulars respecting this second affair I will give you in my next, when I hope to be able to give you an account of a more general battle near Warsaw, which our army is preparing for with the greatest energy."

The Brussels papers breathe a warlike spirit, and the continued decline in the French Funds shows the conviction which prevails in that country, either of the insecurity or embarrassments of the French Government, or of the probability of war. At Brussels, in the course of a discussion in the National Congress on the 6th instant, the Minister for Foreign Affairs M. Van de Weyer, announced that the Council of the Regency had almost resolved upon resuming hostilities against Holland, for the purpose of re-conquering those places now in possession of the Dutch, which the Belgians claim as part of their territory. As the Regency of Belgium may now be considered as a ramification of the Government of France, we cannot suppose otherwise than that a resumption of hostilities by Belgium against Holland would be declaration of war by France against Russia, Austria, and Prussia.—*Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Herald, March* 13.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 13.

It is affirmed that the decisive protocol of which we lately spoke was received yesterday by our Government. Hitherto nothing has transpired of the contents of this protocol, except that it positively requires an answer within ten days. This document will soon be made known to us by the London and Paris journals, and the whole result of the combinations of the Belgic diplomacy will be to have concealed it for two or three days from the country, the fate of which it determines.

It is reported in the city (says *Le Courrier*) that the Government has received a protocol, dated the 2d of this month, containing the ultimatum of the five Powers, with orders to accept the Prince of Orange. We have gone to the source of this report—it came to Brussels in commercial letters from Antwerp; and it is probably quite as true as the news of the taking of Warsaw, which came to us by the same channel. Some jobbers of Antwerp take their wishes for truth. From what transpires of the discussions of the Council of Ministers, those gentlemen find it difficult to agree on the resolutions to be adopted. The day before yesterday, out of five questions, two were decided, and three adjourned.—*La Emancipation.*

It has been reported, that General Daine was at Brussels, and that, to prevent a meeting between him and General Mellinet, he had been put under arrest. We are authorized to contradict this news. General Mellinet is with his corps, which he has not left since the 6th of December; and in the latest letters of General Daine to him, there is not a word tending to excite resentment. There is every reason to believe that the two generals will no longer give to the army a scene of dispute which afflicted all good citizens. *La Emancipation.*

We learn from an authentic source, and we are able to affirm, that General Daine had just accused Mellinet before the supreme tribunal of war, on four capital points. It is added, he intends to require a more direct and personal satisfaction.—*Le Politique.*

The official journal of Holland contains the protocol of the conferences at London, dated the 18th of February, which states that the King of Holland has adhered to the protocols of the 20th and 27th of January.

The official journal of Holland announces the formal assent of the King to the protocol of the 19th of February.

We regret to learn that the health of M. de Gerlache is so shattered, that he cannot take on himself the important functions confided to him by the Regent. The motive of his retirement is real: we know it.—*Courrier de la Meuse.*

We have no news from Warsaw later than the 3d instant.

MARCH 14.

The Regent accompanied by a very numerous staff, yesterday reviewed a great part of the civic guard of Brussels. There were between 8,000 and 9,000 men under arms, who made a fine appearance. The Regent wore a blousse with the epaulets of a Colonel of the Guard, and passed along the whole line, and though silence had been enjoined in all the battalions, it was not possible wholly to prevent the acclamations of the troops. In the evening the Regent visited the theatre, where he was welcomed with enthusiam by a crowded audience.

A British Cabinet [illegible] coming from Vienna with despat[illegible] through this city yest[illegible] March 16.

ANTWER[illegible]

The *Politique* says- [illegible]ion? sent in gloomy colou[illegible] has land."

Would you know the[illegible] ance It is that the distress [illegible] re- not been a si[illegible] pped in the [illegible] on dant [illegible] unts of it is pro- not [illegible] vers [illegible] pr[illegible] the tocol of the 27th of [illegible] debt.

THE HAGUE, MARCH 13.

We learn that several Dutch professors who have been obliged to abandon their chairs in the southern provinces, have been since placed in the Universities of the northern provinces.

We are informed by letters from Breda, that the garrison of that fortress has been considerably augmented within a few weeks by detachments of militia.

The *Breda Courant* says, that some considerable inhabitants of Brussels, Ghent and Antwerp, had passed through that town, on their way to the Hague, in order, it was said, to have an audience of the King. If we are well informed, their only object was, in consequence of the invitation of the Netherlands Commercial Association, to attend the meeting of the commissioners of that society, on Friday last.

The second Chamber of the States-General is to meet on the 22d inst.

The Belgian Government seems to fear disturbances at Liege and Antwerp, and on that account to send as many troops as it can, to maintain order in those towns, and to give weight to its authority.

AMSTERDAM, March 14—Actual Debt 3½ per Cent., 38⅜ 39⅜; Amort Synd., 4½ per Cent., 64⅜ 65¼; ditto, ditto, 3½ per Cent., 51. 51½.—*Dutch papers*, March 15.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 10.

The continuance of the public tranquillity enables the Government to employ the state of peace and amity with foreign Powers to make improvements in the internal administration, to encourage commerce and manufactures, and especially, to better the condition of the Rajahs: by this it hopes to check their emigration, which has been gaining ground since the last war, and even to induce many of them to return, in which it has really been successful, both in Asia and Europe. It was doubtless a calculation or this kind that induced the Sultan to grant to the patriarch of Jerusalem 500,000 piasters, to enable him to pay outstanding debts, and to have this sum deposited with a degree of solemnity in the Greek patriarchal residence.

Much larger sums, to the amount of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000, have been sent to Rumelia and Bulgaria, to be distributed among the Rajahs who suffered the most by the ravages of the late war, to enable them to rebuild their colleges, to procure cattle, and purchase seed and corn. More import out measures for the encouragement of commerce and navigation, among which is said to be a reduction of the duties of customs for the support of the Porte, have already been discussed in the Divan, but not yet carried into effect on account of the apprehended diminution of the revenue.

Suleiman Pacha, late Governor of Candia, having given up the island to the Viceroy of Egypt, has come to Constantinople. The Egyptian troops have taken possession.

The Greek Patriarch has been ordered to propose persons duly qualified for the office of Archbishops and other Bishops of Candia. The island becomes more and more tranquil but no news has been received of the evacuation of Fort Carabusa by the allies, and of its occupation by the Egyptian troops. Athens and Negropont were not yet evacuated at the end of January.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, March 11.

At a late hour last night we received some additional Paris Journals of the 2d inst. from which we extract the following.—

(FROM THE MESSAGER DES CHAMBRES, DATED MARCH 2.)

PARIS, MARCH 1.

A letter from Toulon says, that M. Lebas, an Engineer of the Royal Household, is to embark there on avoyage to Thebes, in Upper Egypt. He is to take down the two obelisks at Luxon, and convey them to France.

The official part of the Moniteur of Tuesday contains a Royal Ordinance, of which the following is the substance:—

"LOUIS PHILIP, &c. &c.

"Desiring to give to the cavalry a complete organization, better combined in all its parts, and to raise it to a force more proportioned to that of the other parts of the army; desiring also to combine the several descriptions of cavalry conformably to their relative distinctions, on the Report of our Minister of War we have ordained—

"There shall be 50 regiments of cavalry, viz. 12 regiments of reserve, of which two shall be Hulans, and 10 Cuirassiers; 18 regiments of the line, of which 12 shall be Dragoons, and six Lancers; 20 of light cavalry, of which 14 shall be Chasseurs, and six Hussars. Every regiment shall have six squadrons.

"On the peace establishment the total force of the 50 regi[illegible]

[illegible] carefully examining the French provincial papers, I find that in the south and west, the authorities are making a silly bustle to ingraft a serious Carlist conspiracy upon the mass-singing for the Duke of Berri. There are evidently isolated Vendean clubs at work, but as far as the judicial proceedings have transpired, nothing which deserved serious notice. The bustle which is, however, made about them tends to distract in some degree the ripening opposition, evidently of progressive growth in the provinces, to want of firmness of the French legislative authorities. The speedy hope of a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies appears to have been every where caught with enthusiasm, but the King and the majority of his Government do not seem to act upon fixed principles: they vacillate with the news of the day, and are fear-stricken at the aspect of political events.

The ministers one day wrangle amongst each other; but the next, as I am informed, they unite to resist some impending shadow of danger. It is said that [illegible] party, combining men of some influence, are urging the King at this moment to replace Lafitte by Talleyrand, and to proclaim at once the foreign policy by which France means to abide. Sebastiani, who likes not Talleyrand, is said to be an obstacle to this arrangement.

I am informed that by the last despatches the Court of France has received the most perfect assurances that neither Russia nor Prussia mean in their present armaments to undertake the slightest territorial aggression. Russia is merely sent upon the subjugation of Poland, and Prussia arms to give assurance to her Rhenish frontier; but the great moveable bulk of the French population look with blood-shot eyes at the Austrian interference with the small state of Italy, and the telegraphic orders of their own Government against the Piedmontese refugees in Savoy. I am further informed, that some of the National Guards in Lyons have actually refused to take any part in the disarming of these straggling patriots. Turn where I will in this country, I can see or hear nothing which is not calculated to awaken a sentiment of apprehension for [illegible] result of the Austrian interference in Italy: it directly acts upon and excites the already over-susceptible spirits of the French people. It is in vain to refer to the yet imperfect organization of the French army by Marshal Soult, who has, however, done already as much with the materials at his disposal, as he did in his extraordinary effort in the same office during "the hundred days," and the consequent incapacity of France to take the field, at this moment, against the other great European armies---any such allusion is met by summing up the number of the National Guard[illegible] ready to march to the frontier, and [illegible] to what was achieved by Persian consc[illegible] Valmy and Genappe.

Accounts have been this day received from Hanover, mentioning the publication of a proclamation from the Duke of Cambridge in his new quality of "Vice-King" of Hanover. It is said, likewise, that in consequence of this new arrangement Count Munster has given in his resignation.

The insurrection at Rome seems not to have been so extensive or successful as it was stated in the first rumours of the disturbances. His Holiness has not been obliged to take refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo, nor have the revolutionists succeeded in establishing a provisional government. The last accounts from Rome, of the 19th, state that order was restored.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.

The popularity of the new Premier, M. Cassimer Perier, is great among commercial men, from the known soundness and moderation of his principles, and the deep interest which he has personally in the well-being of the state; but it cannot be denied that his Administration has at this moment to contend against a head current which has unfortunately set in to plunge the country into a war.

From the best inquiries which I have been able to make, all the leading commercial and manufacturing interests wish to support a pacific policy; but there is another party infinitely smaller in number, and in its stake in the country, which acts systematically in the metropolis with incessant vigour, and by always sounding in the ears of the people, that the principles of their great revolution have been compromised, has acquired a stong influence, which it uses to contend against moderation in the Cabinet.

The Government has either to place itself at the head of this party, and abandon the principle of non-intervention, which it has hitherto laid down as the basis of its policy, or grapple with it in a determination to extinguish a spirit inconsistent which the maintenance of the peace of Europe. The former policy is evidently renounced by the King, from the mere fact of placing M. Perier at the head of his Government: how far the latter can be attempted remains to be seen. It will require a bold man, in the present temper of France, at this moment to rein in the vehement passions which are opposed to moderate counsels; but the Friends of the Premier say he is just that man.

It must, I believe, be admitted, that the weakness in general of the councils of the throne, since the revolution of July, has greatly accumulated the difficulties in the way of a pacific administration,—a constant vacillation between firmness and weekness in the acts of the Government,—an incessant desire to temporize with [illegible] party.—a wish at [illegible] country like this after the convulsion it had undergone. In the examples given at either side, whether of reward or of punishment, the great principle of selection was overlooked; people were remunerated with absurd inconsistency, and men were imprisoned who were only objects of ridicule. The worst part of this want of real energy in the councils of the Crown has been, that no evil doer in any of the classes of society, whether workmen, students, or discharged felons, has had before him a solid example to expose the peril of his disorder. The authorities have been always denouncing conspiracies, but the courts of law have failed in presenting to the public a serious or imposing conviction for any single conspiracy. Even a day or two ago, when it was announced with grave formality, that the ministers of justice were in possession of important evidence to convict men of respectable rank in life of abetting the disgraceful tumults of last December, the notice was hardly delivered to the parties that their trial would take place at the Court of Assizes on the 15th of the present month, when another order was served that the Crown had postponed such trial until April.

The worst part of this indecision is, that it is not reformatory. The goals of Paris are now more full of persons charged with political offences against the state than they were in the year 1815, when the Bourbons evinced such activity in the extension of arrests; and what is the results? It would require the pencil of Hogarth to give you any idea of the scenes hourly acting in the prison of St. Pelagie at this moment, The presidents and secretaries of all the offending clubs are in full and ludicrous occupation; every man has his portfolio in its proper place; politics of all kinds are openly and vehemently discussed: one politican assumes the name of Odillon Barrot, another of Lafayette, and so on, until the operation of universal suffrage has returned its organs for all the parties of the state. Scarcely a day passes in St. Pelagie without the concoction of a political address to some patriot, or to the malcontents of some fermenting nation. The inmates of this prison, with generous sympathy, chant hymns for the liberty of the universe, and practise the extravagance of Anacharsis Cloutz, in his representation of the whole human race. The Government have thus had the luck to create a depot, in which for years to come the germs of every club can be organized, and the most raw recruit for faction quickly educated for a campaign against order.

BOMBAY: Printed and Published for the PROPRI[illegible] by JAMES HENRY BENNETT, at the Couriers Pre[illegible] 7, Bell-lane, where all communications, addr[illegible] the EDITOR, will be received

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BOMBAY COURIER.

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IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE

ON Thursday the 23d Instant, will be performed the

IRON CHEST.

In the course of the Evening several favorite Songs will be sung.

To conclude with the

REMINISCENCES.

Of An Amateur.

Tickets and places may be had at the Box-Office of the Theatre, on Wednesday the 22d, and Thursday the 23d Inst. from 10 o'Clock till 4

Boxes.....Rs. 6 | Pit.....Rs. 4
Upper Boxes.. 3 | Gallery..... 2

[521]

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all Ships and Vessels arriving from the Persian Gulph shall be subject to a Quarantine of fourteen days at least, as notified on the 11th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
13th June, 1831. [505]

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Regulations for the Establishment of the Boden Professorship in Sanscrit Literature in the University of Oxford.

1st. The Candidate is required before his admission to the Professorship (subsequent to the election) to become a matriculated member of some College or Hall in the university of Oxford.

2d. The right of election to the Professorship is vested in the chancellor, Master and Scholars in convocation assembled.

3d. The day of election is fixed for Thursday the 15th of March 1832. The admission is to be within 2 months from the day ofelection, except in the case of a person elected when resident abroad, whose admission shall be within eighteen months from the day of his election.

4th. The Professor is to hold the Professorship for life, except in the following cases, viz.

1st. Of his not being a Member of the university of Oxford, and matriculated of some College or Hall therein.

2d. Of his professing any other Professorship in Oxford or elsewhere.

3d. Of his neglect of Professorial duties.

4th. Of his holding and teaching doctrines contrary to those of the established Church of England and Ireland.

5th. Of his gross or habitual immorality.

6th. The stipend of the Professor is not to exceed £1000 per annum, and is to be received from the day of his admission.

7th. The Professor is to be, not under the age of twenty five years, and to be well versed in Sanscrit Literature, and possessed of an accurate and critical knowledge of that Language.

8th. In the course of the academical year, he is to give 42 Lectures at the least, and for every omission of a Lecture, he is to forfeit the Sum of £10.

9th. If he wilfully neglect to give in the course of the academical year one third of the number of Lectures above mentioned, his appointment to the Professorship is to be ipso facto void.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
2d June, 1831. [529]

LIST of EUROPE UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Mrs. A. Walter.
Mr. H. W. Laws.
Mrs. Edmond Sparrow.
Mr. Ranken.

F. BOURCHIER.
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
Post Office,
[illegible]. [513]

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1	Lieut. C. L. J. Dupre, 2d Regt. Light Cavalry.	Bombay.
1	Laoa Maria de Silva,	Do.
1	Mr. H. Myer,	Do.
1	George Keith Erskine, Esq.	Do.
1	Ao Senhor Geronimo Reginaldo da Cruzo,	Do.
1	Sapoorjee Hurjee, to the Care of Lt. Tucker, 6th Regt.	Do.
1	Goolam Mooden Saib.	Do.
1	Native Letter,	Do.
1	Aga Mahomed Jaffee, Horse dealer.	Do.
2	Lt. E. Hunt, 1st Gerndr. Regt. N. I.	Do.
1	Lt. Forbes, 13th Regt.	Do.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
17th June, 1831. [518]

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is hereby notified for general information, that the" Hugh Lindsay" Steamer will leave Bombay for Suez on the 1st of January 1832 and on the 10th February following will leave Suez on her return to Bombay.

This early intimation is given with the view of affording to Parties in India the opportunity of arranging, so as to get replies by the above named conveyance to letters they may now and for the next two or three months write to England.

Publish by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
June 17th, 1831. [514]

NAVAL STORES TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 22d instant, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, there will be disposed of by public sale in the King's Naval yard at this place the following description of Naval Stores, vizt.

One anchor of 17 and one of 7 hundred weight, a quantity of brass and mixed metal, 70 Iron Barrels, Chain cable of ⅞ inches Iron, about 16 Chaldron of coals, 2 tons of Copper in Pieces of bolts and old Sheathing; a small quantity of Old Cordage and Canvas, and 5 Tons of Malica Dammer, broken Glass, about 2 Tons of old Iron, and 2 Tons of Lead, 2 Copper measures, 4 cwt. of Ocham, a small quantity of old steel in worn Saws and Files, a Grinding Stone; 3 anchor stock pieces, and a few losts of Offal wood, &c.

The metal will be sold in lots most convenient to purchasers.

The stores may be viewed four days preceding the day of sale.

Conditions of sale. The lots to be knocked down to the highest bidder, and twenty five per Cent deposit to be paid, at the time of sale, the articles sold to be cleared away within three days after the sale, or be resold at the risk and expence of the bidder.

By order of His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief.
THOMAS CRAVEN.

H. M. NAVAL YARD,
Bombay, 13th June, 1831.
(551)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That a further Sale of Naval Commercial Stores will be held at the General Sale Room at the Bunder on the 4th proximo: the terms as per advertisement of the 1st April last.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Wharehousekeeper.
J. SIMPSON,
Naval Storekeeper.

BOMBAY,
16th June, 1831. (504

FIRST BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE half yearly Subscriptions to the above institution fall due at our Office on the 1st proximo.

W. NICOL AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY,
11th June, 1831. [530]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Procession of the Taboots will pass from the Bhendy Bazar to the Esplanade on Tuesday next the 21st Inst. on which day, from ten A. M. until 6 P. M. it is recommended to all persons not concerned in the Mohurrum, to refrain from either Riding or Driving along the said Road.

J. D DEVITRE,
Sen. Mag. of Police.

BOMBAY,
FORT POLICE OFFICE,
17th June, 1831. [512]

NOTICE,—Boats of every description hauled on the pard, on that part of the Coast belonging to the Hon'ble Company, between Mazagon-Dock and Fort George, are henceforth to Pay the same Revenues as Established by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council under date 12th August 1826 for Boats hauling on the Hard at Mazagon.

Boats requiring to haul upon the limits above specified, will make applicat on at the Office of the Captain of Mazagon Dock Yard.

H. WYNDHAM,
Captain of Mazagon Dock Yard.
By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY,
June 13th, 1831. (506)

الاعلام الظاهر

كل سفينة وزورق صغيرة كانت او كبيرة اذا نزلت للبرمة على الصلب البرهلوك لصفا ديد الكيپتي الواقع بين ساحل بندر الهاجگا نو ومنها الي صنب القعلة البرتغالية بقلعة جارج عليها في القابل من هذا اليوم ان تسلم العشوراي الخراج الذي قد تقرر في اليوم الثاني عشر من شهر اگشت سنه ١٨٢٦ بحكم الحاكم البرحتشم اعني الگورنر في اجلاس الكونسل على [illegible] والزوارق التي يتنزلون على [illegible] الهاجگا نو اي بندرها وساحلها

وكل سفينة وزورق ارادت النزول للبرمة على اي مكان من الصلب البرخ كورو الساحل البرسطور لا بد لها من طلب الاجازة لذلك بان تلتمس الاجازة من آفيس كپتان الذي اليه امر الگودي حتى الهاجگا نو

صحيح كپتان وندام قاريخ ١٣ من شهر جون سنه ١٨٣١

ખબર

મજગાંમની ગોદીથીને કુંગારી ઝીલા શુદીમાં દરીઆ ઝીનારાની નાંમદાર શારકારની જગા ઉપર શારવે જાતનાં બારકશો ચડાવી મુકેછે તેનુ જે પરમાંણે ફનરાબલ ગવરનર ફોશલે તારીખ ૧૨ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૬ ને દીને મજગાંમમાં બારકશો ચડાવી લે તેનુ મેફશુલ આપવુ ફરી કુકમ ઝીધેછે તે ફયેથી બીજામાં આવશે ઉપર ફકેલી ફદશ્રુદી બારકશો ચડાવા ફોમે તો મજગાંમની ગોદીનાં ફકતાંન ની આરીશમાં જાંણ ફરે

ફેચ—વીનડફામ
મજગાંમની ગોદીનો ફકતાંન
તા. ૧૩ મી જુન ૧૮૩૧

खबर

माजगांवचे गोदीपासुन ते उोग रि कील्यापर्यंत दर्याचे किनाऱ्याची जागा नामदार सरकार कंपनिची आहे त्याजवर सर्वजातिचां बारक सें चढउन ठेवितात त्यावें ज्याप्रमाणे हनराबल गवरनर कौंसलाहि ता रिख १२ आगष्ट सन १८२६ चे रोजि माजगावांत बारकसें चढउन ठेवितील त्याचा महसुल द्यावा असा हुकूम केला आहे तो हालिपासून घेतला जाईल

वर लिहिलेली हद्द पर्यंत बारक सें चढवावयाची असतिल तिं माजगांवचे कपतानचे हाफीसांत जाण करावे

यच. विंडहम
माजगांवचे गोदिचा कपतान
ता। १३ जुन सन १८३१

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Petitions for the several Persons after named all now prisoners in the Jail of Bombay, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act 9. Geo. IV. Chap. 73 and Schedules of their Estates and Effects respectively pursuant to the said Act, have been filed in my Office, viz.

NARRON AMBAJEE, formerly residing near Kalbadavee Road without the [illegible]

[illegible]USRAM, formerly residing [illegible]wn, without the Fort, Hallal-

HURJEEVAN HURIBHAI, formerly residing in Gunness waddy, without the Fort, dealer in Vegetables, &c.

JEMSETJEE EDULJEE, formerly residing in Cursetjee Manockjee's Street within the Fort, Hawker

CARANY AHMED BIN MAHOMED ALLA, formerly residing in Butcher Street without the Fort, Lascar.

SOMJEE VISSRAM, formerly residing near Washerman's Tank without the Fort, Tobacco Merchant.

JAMAUL NOORBHOY, ESMAL NOORBHOY, and NOORBHOYE widow, formerly residing at the Chunam Kiln, without the Fort, Cotton Spinners.

RAHIM JUGON, formerly residing in Butcher Street, without the Fort, Milk Seller.

BURJORJEE FRAMJEE, formerly residing in Gunbow Street, within the Fort, dealer in Vegetables, &c.

THOMAS TWARES, formerly residing at Oomurkaree, without the Fort, Tailor.

BUDROODEEN ACKBER ALLEY, formerly residing in the Green Market, without the Fort, Apothecary.

FUCKEA SADASEW, formerly residing in Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort, dealer in Flowers

TRICUMJEE PANDAJEE, formerly residing in Bendy Bazar, without the Fort, dealer in Bangrees.

D. B. SMITH,
CLERK.

OAK LANE.
16th June, 1831. [520]

ADVERTISEMENT

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of SALIM bin ABOOD bin ALI bin JURHOOM, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that probate of the last Will and Testament of the above named SALIM bin ABOOD bin ALI bin JURHOOM, deceased, may be granted to SHEIK DAHEE bin MAHOMED bin OWN, MAHOMEDAN of Bombay, Inhabitant, the sole Executor named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1831.

A. C. WEST,
PROCTOR.
(503)

اشتہار نامہ

اکلی سی اشتی کال سید

بابت وکالت نامہ اخیری مسلمان

مرحوم سالم بن عبود بن علی بن زرحم

ساکن منبئی

در محکمہ علای سوپریم کورت منبئی

درخواست کردہ است براہی کرفتن

سند وکالت نامہ اخیری مرحوم

سالم بن عبود بن علی بن زرحم

واوہ شوہر مسلمان شیخ واعی بن محمد بن

عون باشند منبئی دروکالت نامہ مذکور

نام شیخ واعی مرقوم است ہمہ

وابستکان اورا معلوم کردو

۱۵ جون ۱۸۳۱ وکیل سی سے وشیت

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

IN THE GOODS of SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE Parsee deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Admistration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels rights and Credits Estate and Effects whatsoever of the said SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE deceased, may be granted to RUTTONJEE SHAPOORJEE Parsee of Bombay Inhabitant, the eldest Son of the aforesaid SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 8th day of June 1831.

C. A. WEST.

જાહેર ખબર.

જકલીશીઆશાતીકાલ શાજડ

મરનાર પારશી શાપુરજી કુશતંમજીની

માલ મીલકત બાબત ✱

એજ મરનાર શાપુરજી કુશતંમજીની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની જુદીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં એજ મરનાર પારશી રતંનજી શાપુરજી શ્રી મુંબઇનો રહેવાશી એજ મરનારનો છોકરો છોકરીમેહેરવાનજી કરાંમજીએ અરજ કીધેછે જે મકને મલે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાં એનેજાહેર થાએ—તા ૮ મી જુન ૧૮૩૧

શી—એ—વેશટ.

વકીલ.

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed and Cool House, situated without the Fort on Baboola's Tank, lately occupied by Mr. Oakes, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto, Ditto, within the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

Bombay, 18th June, 1831. [546

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, that letters of admini tration, of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits of William Pope Kneebone, late a Conductor in the Commissary Department, deceased, be granted to Anna Kneebone, the lawful Widow of the deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 10 day of June, 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.
(535)

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration, of all and Singular the goods, Chattels, rights and credits of Pallanjee Rustomjee late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to Merwanjee Framjee, grandson of the deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 3d day of June, 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
[528] PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી પાલંનજી કુશતંમજી શ્રી મુંબઇનો રહેવાશી એનો એની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુલેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની જુદીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનારનાં છોકરાનો છોકરો મેહેરવાનજી કરાંમજીએ અરજ કીધેછે જે મકને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ—તારીખ ૩ જી જુન ૧૮૩૧ ✱

જ—શી—આરગીન

વકીલ.

NOTICE.—To the parties indebted to the late firm of BAXTER & CO. Bombay.

MESSRS. BALCRISTNA & GOPAL assignees, regret that the little success which has attended their efforts to obtain through solicitation and entreaty, payment of the sums owing to the above firm, compels them to address those whose accounts remain unsettled through the medium of a public print.

Since the demise of the late Mr. Baxter in May 1827, when the management of the concern devolved upon them, they have been constantly applying to the parties indebted, for a settlement of their respective accounts; but many have not yet done so, notwithstanding that liberal proposals have been made to enduce them to make arrangements for the gradual liquidation of their accounts, by instalments. Their reiterated applications having failed of the desired effect, Messrs. Balcristna and Gopall have been obliged to come to the resolution of putting all accounts which may not be put in a train of settlement by the 1st August next, into the hands of a Solicitor, for recovery by legal process, or exposing them to sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder. Unwilling to wound the feelings of any gentleman, Messrs Balcristna and Gopal have forborne, up to this time, to adopt measures which the necessities of the Estate, and the little regard paid to their respectful solicitations, would have justified. Their inclinations, however can no longer be allowed to set aside the obligations of their trust. They therefore once more entreat those Gentlemen who have not made any arrangements for the settlement of their accounts, to do so now, and spare them the pain of resorting to either of the disagreeable alternatives which their duty will oblige them to adopt if this appeal be disregarded.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPAL,
Assignees of Baxter and Co

Bombay, 9th June, 1831. [531]

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until 12 o'Clock on Monday next, the 20th instant, for Sundry Articles required for the use of Secretary's Department, a deposite of 10 per cent will be required. Period required to complete the Supply must be Stated in Tender.

	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	
2 Desks	13	6	long 3	6	broad
1 do	7	"	do 3	8	do.
1 do	6	"	do 4	"	do.
4 do	4	6	do 3	6	do.
1 do	4	"	do 3	6	do.
1 Table	8	"	do 3	6	do.
2 Presses	7	high & 4	"		do.

13 Chairs

5 Desks to be covered with Green Cloth, and 1 to be repaired.

H. HOLLAND,
Assist. Comy. Genl.

BOMBAY,
ASST. COM. GL. OFFICE.
15th June, 1831. [507]

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, A very superior, substantial Building, lately occupied as the Mess House of the Regiment of Artillery at Matoongha, in excellent repair and elegible as a dwelling House, with outhouses attached, and a considerable extent of excellent Garden or Batty ground adjacent held at a quit rent from Government of one Rupee per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained and a plan of property be seen, on reference to Major Manson, President of the Artillery Regimental Mess Committee.

Bombay, 24th May, 1831.

[541]

જાહેર નામો

એક ધણી નામી મજબુત હવેલી હાલ શ્રી માદુંગા મધેના તોપખાના રીજમટ ના જમણવાર શાકુ લીધેલી હતી અને શારી શમરાવેલીછે અને રહેવા જોગા તથા તેની લગતી જીનાં છાપરાં તથા આશપાશની ઓટી વીશાલ અને શારી બાગાઇની અથવા જીરાઇની જમીન શરકારમાથી વરશ ૧ નો રુપીઓ ૧ લેખે લાડે લીદીછે તે વેચવાનીછે વીગરે જીનુ કંઇ પુછવુ હોએ અથવા તે ઘેરો જોવા હોએતો તોપખાના રીજમેટની જમણ વારી શાલાના મોખી મેજર માંશન શાહેબ પાશે જવુ—તારીખ ૨૪ મી મેએ શંને ૧૮૩૧ શ્રી મુંબઇ ✱

જાહેર નામા

એક બહુતનામિ મજબુત હવેલી સાંપ્રત માદુંગ્યા મધિલ તોફખાના રી જિમેંટાચે જેવણા વકીસ્તવ ઘેતલી હોતિ આણો ચાંગલી સાકારલેલી આ णि રાહાણ્યા યોગ્ય વ ત્યાચ્યા લગતિં દુસરી છાપરિં વ આસપાસીલ મોઠા વિશાલ આણિ સુંદર બાગાઇતિ કા વા જિરાઇતિ જમીન સરકારાંતુન સાલીના રુા ૧ પ્રમાણે ભાડ્યાને ઘેત લી આહે તી વીકાયાચી આહે સીવા ય દુસરેં કાહિં પુસણે અસલ્યાસ કા વા તિંઘરે વગૈરે પાહાયાચી અસલ્યા સ તોફખાના રોજીમેંટાચી જેવણ સ મેંતીલ પ્રમુખ મેજર માંસન સાહેબ યાંજકડેસ જાવેં તા ૨૪ મેયે સન ૧૮૩૧ મુકામ મુંબઈ

STOLEN, From the Government Institution in the Camp near Poona in the month of November last, a gold Chronometer by Earnshaw No. 2 08 or 240, the former being the, number of the Chronometer, and the latter he number of the same upon an improved construction. Any person or persons bringing the same to the Editors of the Gazette or the Courier, Bombay, or to the Government Institution at the Sungum near Poona, or leading to the discovery of the same, will be handsomely rewarded. [538]

FOR Sale at Godowns of Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

Very Fine London Particular Madeira, from Messrs. Scott Loughnan Penrold and Co	Rs.	300 per Hhd.
From Messrs. A. and Sir J. Little and Co. Teneriffe Wine	Do.	400 per Pipe.
Do. Do. Do	Do.	200 per Hhd.
From Messrs. R. and J. Cockburne and Co of Leith Fine old Port Wine	Do.	25 per Dozen.
Claret	Do.	25 per Dozen.
From Messrs. Cunliffee and Co. of Bordeaux, Claret	Do.	12 per Dozen.
Fine Sparkling English Champagne	Do.	30 per Dozen.
Fine Still Champagne From Messrs. Ruinart and Son	Do.	30 per Dozen.
Marsalla Wine	Do.	500 per Pipe.
Do	Do.	250 per Hhd.
Do	Do.	150 per Qr. Cask.

[539] *Bombay, 11th June,* 1831.

A CARD.—A young man, lately arrived from England, overland, wishes to return in attendance on a Family, or Two Single Gentlemen. The most satisfactory references can be given. Apply to X. Y. Z. Courier office. [549]

TO BE SOLD.—A Substantial and commodious Dwelling-House, on the Suree road, near Matoongha, with out-houses, Stable, Garden, and Ground adjacent to the extent of Thirty nine Begahs;—part of which is held from Government on a renewable lease, and the remainder at a quit rent, of one Rupee per annum

For particulars refer to Captain JACOB, Artillery. [550]

શ્રી શીવરીનાં રશતા ઉપર માદુંગા ની પાશે મોકોટું મજબુત ઘેર ૧ રહેવાનું તથા તેના લગતાં છાપરાં તથા તબેલો તથા બાગ તથા તેના આશપાશની જમીન બધી મલીને બીધા ૩૯ છે તેમાથી થોડીએક નવો પટો કરીને શરકાર પાશેથી લીધેલ છે તથા બીજી દર વરશ ૧ નુ લાકું ઠરાવી લીધેલીછે તે વેચવા કાડીછે એના બીજી વીગત કપતાન જાકબ આરટીલીરીનો શાકેબ એ પાશે ગએઆથી મબર પડશે ✱

શ્રી મુંબજ મધે તા ૨૫ મી મેએ ૧૮૩૧

સીવડ્ચિા રસ્त्यावर माढंग्या न जिक मोठें मजबुत घर एक राहा याचे व त्याची अंगभुत छापरिं व तबिला व बाग व त्याचे आसपास जमीन अवघी मीळुन बिघे ३९ आ हेत त्यांतुन कांहिक नवा पट्टा करू रून सरकारांतुन घेतली आहे व का हिक प्रतिवर्षाचें भाडें ठराउन घेत ली आह तं वीकायास काढलें आहे त्याविशी दुसरा बातमि कपतान जा कब आटीलिरिचा साहेब याकडे गे ल्यास सांपडेल मुंबैमध तारिख २५ वी मेये सन १८३१

NOTICE.—On Thursday the 23d inst. At one o'clock, there will be sold by Public auction at the office of Messrs. Adam, Skinner and Co. condemned for sale for the benefit of the concerned, the Hull, Masts, and Rigging, as they now lie on the Beach near Bassein, of the British built Brig Jane Young, Coppered and Copper fastened.

On the same day, if arrived here in time, there will be sold separately the Anchors Chain, andHemp cables, Guns, Boats and Rudder, saved from the wreck.

Bombay, 18th June, 1831. [522]

ખ ખ ૨

તરેશપટવારે તારીખ ૨૩ મી ચાલતા મહીનાનીએ કલાક ૧ નાં મીશીઅરશ આદમ જનરલ તથા કુમપનીની આરટીશમાં જાહેર લીલાંકુ કરીને વેચશે જેનુ પોયતુ હોએ તેનાં નકા શાકુ ૨૬ થએલાછે વારાતે વેચશે તેની વીગત અંગરેજનાં વાવટાની બાંધેલી બરીગ જેન જમાંગ તરાંબાની કરારની તથા તરાંબાનાં કળીલાનીછે તેનુ ઝીણુ તથા દોલો તથા રીગીનો એ શરવે કાલ શ્રી વશાજનાં કીનારા આગલછે ✱

તેજ દાકડે આવી નોયેઆથી લંગારો તથા શાંકલ તથા કંનનો કુમાર તથા તોપો તથા બોતો તથા શ્રુકાન એ શરવે ખરાબા કુપરથી બચેલુછે તે જાકુ વેચશે

—તારીખ ૧૮ મી જાન ૧૮૩૧ ✱

JEHANGEER NASSWANJEE and Co. begs to inform that they have for Sale at their Shop opposite to Government House best and fresh English Cabbage-seeds of two sorts received per Buckinghamshire, and also Neilgharry seeds.

[524]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office Bombay Calendars for 1831,

Indian Calendars for 1831,	2
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0
Do. Policies,	1
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	
Plans of the Island,	
Traveller's Itinerary,	
Insolvent Debtors' Act,	

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING ly executed on moderate terms

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tucker Devjee Virchand of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant has this day contracted with a Parsee to mortgage wo Chawls or Ranges out of the 3 Ranges belonging to him built of solid masonry and situated in Golawar street within the Fort walls assessed as No. 28 and 29, as also another Premises situated likewise in the Fort, at Borah Bazar street in the neighbourhood of Mooljee Purdhan, together with its compound now occupied as a stable by Jamasjee Sorabjee Lolla. Any person or Persons having any claims or demands of whatsoever nature, or by way of Inheritance against the said Respective Premises or upon the Grounds thereof he she or they are to make known the same to E. C. Morgan Esq. Solicitor of the said Parsee within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom. Dated Bombay 17th day of June 1831. [517]

જાહેર ખબર

હીનકુ ઠકર દેવજી વીરચંદ શ્રી ચુંબઇ નો રહેવાશીએ આજ રોજે પોતાની તરફણ ચાલોમોની બે ચાલો ઠકરની બાંધેલીછે તે એક પારશીને વેચાતી આપવાનુ રાકુ શીધુંછે તે શ્રી ફોટમાં ગોલવારનાં મોહોલામો નંબર ૨૮ તથા ૨૯ વાલી તથા તે શાકે એક બીજુ થેકેર શ્રી ફોટમાં વોરા બજારનું મોહોલામો મુલજી પરધાન ની પકડશમોછે તેને લગતો ઠમપાંકુડછે તે શાકે તેમાં જમાશજી રતારા બજી લાલાને તબેલો લાકડેછે—એ ઉપર ફરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો ફરએક ઠક તરફનો અગાર વારશાનો દાબો અગાર માંગણુ એ મીલકત તથા જમીન ઉપર પોચતુ કોએતો તેનાંમોનાં નક્કાને વારતેછે તે વારતે બંણ ઠરચજે તે ઉપર ઠકલુ થેકેર ફરએક લોક અગાર લોકોએ એ ગનપટ વીકુજનાં વારશદારોની મરજી વગર ગીરવી દાખલ અગાર ખરીદ ઠરવુ નકી તથા ફરએક લોક અગાર લોકોમાં એ ઉપર ઠકલુ થેકેર એ વારશદારોની મરજી વગર લેશે તેનો દાબો રદ તથા બાતલ થશે—તારીખ ૧૭ મી જુન ૧૮૩૧ *

NOTICE is hereby given, that the late GUNPUT WITTOJEE, Purbhoo having died possessed of a dwelling House situated without the Fort Walls of Bomby in Fofulwady for the benefit of his Heirs NURBADABOY, Widow of the late LUXAMON GUNPUTJEE, and BHUGWUNTROW LUXAMONJEE, SUDDANUND LUXAMONJEE, and WISSWANATHJEE LUXAMONJEE, respectively, sons of the deceased, is hereby apprized that the said House, any person or persons should not take by way of mortgage or to be purchased without the consent of all the Heirs of the said GUNPUT WITTOJEE and if any person or persons should take the said premises without the consent of all the parties concerned thereto, it will be considered null and void,—Dated this 18 day of June, 1831. (516)

ખબર

ફીનકુ ઠકર દેવજી વીરચંદ શ્રી ચુંબઇ નો રહેવાશીએ આજ રોજે પોતાની તરફણ ચાલોમોની બે ચાલો ઠકરની બાંધેલીછે તે એક પારશીને વેચાતી આપવાનુ રાકુ શીધુંછે તે શ્રી ફોટમાં ગોલવારનાં મોહોલામો નંબર ૨૮ તથા ૨૯ વાલી તથા તે શાકે એક બીજુ થેકેર શ્રી ફોટમાં વોરા બજારનું મોહોલામો મુલજી પરધાન ની પકડશમોછે તેને લગતો ઠમપાંકુડછે તે શાકે તેમાં જમાશજી રતારા બજી લાલાને તબેલો લાકડેછે—એ ઉપર ફરએક લોક અગાર લોકોનો ફરએક ઠક તરફનો અગાર વારશાનો દાબો અગાર માંગણુ એ મીલકત તથા જમીન ઉપર પોચતુ કોએતો તેનાંમોનાં નક્કાને વારતેછે તે વારતે બંણ ઠરચજે તેઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં ઇ—રી—મારગીન ઇશકુએર એજ પારશીનાં વકીલને જાહેર ઠરે—મુદત પછી ઠોઇનો દાબો ઠકલુ થેકેર નકી * તારીખ ૧૭ મી જુન ૧૮૩૧

NOTICE.—There are shipped in the Charles Kerr, by Luke Sykes to order 400 Bundles Hoops and 420 Bundles Sheet Iron, which as no one has claimed will be landed at the Custom House, and on payment of landing charges will be delivered on presentation of Bill of lading duly signed [552]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE Rs. 3. [537]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.—will Sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 22d June, an assortment of fine Woollen cloths of various colors, Striped and plain Jean, worked Gown pieces, Shawls of colors, Cotton half hose, Table cutlery, a few bags of American Tobacco, several copies of Blacker's Mahratta war, black lead Pencils, Matchets, Buggy Harness, Beetlenuts, a Dragoon officer's uniform, and a variety of other articles.

AT NOON.

Any horses or cattle that may offer. [523]

HODGSON'S BEER.—For Sale by Public auction, about Fifty Hhds of the above fit for immediate use, will be sold by FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. on Wednesday, next the 22d Inst. at 1 P. M. at their Rooms. (527)

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO, have just received the undermentioned new works.

Moore's Life of Byron, boards 2 vol. Rs.	90
Life of Bishop Heber..... 2.....	70
Croly's life of George IV.....	20
French Revolution.....	20
Stapleton's life of Canning....3.....	40
Adventures of an Irish Gentleman..... 3.....	35
Journal, of a Nobleman.....2.....	25
Dobell's Travels.....2.....	25
Picture of Ind .....2.....	20
Annual Obituary 1830.....2.....	18

[526]

SALE by Auction.—BECK AND CO. On Tuesday next 21st instant, will put up for public Sale and dispose of principally without limit, the undermentioned collections of Goods, viz. 50 Fathoms of capital 1¼ inch Patent Chain Cable deserving attention, 20 boxes of Imitation Manilla Segars, sundry cut and plain Glass Ware, a few valuable law and other Books, a quantity of Wearing Apparel, Table, and Bed Linen, a small invoice of Piece Goods, consisting of Long Cloths, Madapollams, Sheeting Cloth, broad Jean Dimity, Russia Duck, Cambric, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bed ticken, and 50 pairs of soft Blankets, a variety of Plated Ware, a few pieces of Bengal Silk Pocket handkerchies, Hodgson's Beer, Port. Sherry, Lisbon, &c. sundry household Furniture, and at 1 P M a few serviceable saddle and draught Horses

Forbes Street, 18 *June*, 1831. (553)

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that VICENTE DOS SANTOS of Bombay, Portuguese, has sold to JOAO VALLADARES, also of Bombay, Portuguese, a certain Dwelling House formerly belonging to the late DOMINGOS PEREIRA, situated in the Oart called Zurbat in the Administration of Mr. MATHEUS DE CRUZ, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, facing the Dady's Agiary lane, between the Houses of Messrs. LAURENCO DE SILVA, and MANOEL ARQUINHO, and that JOAO DE ALMEIDA, has also contracted to sell a Dwelling House situated in the said Oart Zurbat, any person or persons having any claim or Demand upon the said respective Houses by way of Mortage, inheritance or otherwise, he, she, or they may make the same known to the said purchaser within 14 days from this date, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of their claim. Dated 17th June, 1831. (511)

TO BE LET.—That Commodious and airy House next to General Boyé's Bungaloe, in Colabah, and lately occupied by the late T. W. Browne Esq. deceased, together with the stables, Coach House, and other out offices—and also two small Houses next to the Gun Carriage Manufactory; one lately occupied by Mr. F. Brown, and the other by Captain Lungley. Apply to Bomanjee Bazonjee in Church Gate Street.

[508] *Bombay*, 18*th June*, 1831.

TO BE LET.—A Large and Commodious upper Roomed Bungalow, with out Houses, situated at Ambroly, Opposite to Cowasjee Patell's Tank, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto Ditto—Next to this bungalow to be entered in immediately.

ANOTHER,

Large and Commodious upper Roomed Bungalow, with out Houses, situated at Colabah, Opposite to Capt. Key's Bungalow, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars apply to Pestonjee Mervanjee, at the Gunbows Street, in the Fort.

[510] *Bombay*, 17*th June*, 1831

FOR SALE.—A variety of Chain Cables and Anchors for Vessels of 300 to 800 Tons burthen, also an assortment of best Chain Iron Top sail Sheets, Tie Chains and Bobstay Chains, from Messrs. Acraman of Bristol.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

[542] *Bombay*, 18*th June*, 1831.

THOS. AFFLICK WILLIAMSON

MOST respectfully begs to inform the Gentlemen at the Presidency, that he has taken on Rent, the Racket-court, and Billiard Rooms, together with the Furniture appertaining thereto; and that he intends conducting it upon the same principles as heretofore, pledging himself that every exertion will be used to merit the patronage and support of the public,—the entire management of the Establishment, will be conducted by his Father, Mr. Thomas Williamson, late proprietor of the Elphinstone Arms Hotel. A Book will be kept at the Rooms, where Gentlemen will please to inter their names.

T. Williamson, having removed to the Racket-Court, begs to inform his customers and Gentlemen resident at the Presidency, that all orders in the Hair Cutting line, directed to him, will be thankfully received and punctually atended to.

[516] *Bombay*, 15*th June* 1831.

CALCUTTA SECOND LOTTERY OF 1831.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of G. M.	10000	G. M. 10000	S Rs 160000
1	Do. of	5000	5000	80000
1	Do. of	2500	2500	40000
2	Do. of	1000	2000	32000
4	Do. of	500	2000	32000
8	Do. of	100	800	12800
16	Do. of	50	800	12800
150	Do. of	10	1500	24000
1	Do. of	100	Tickets 800	12800
1	Do. of	50	ditto 400	6400
2	Do. of	20	ditto 320	5120
3	Do. of	10	ditto 240	3840
8	Do. of	5	ditto 320	5120
10	Do. of	4	ditto 320	5120
50	Do. of	2	ditto 800	12800
925	Do. of	1	ditto 7400	118400
1183.	Prizes value		Sicca Rupees	563200

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale with Frommurze Sorabjee, at Messrs. Shotton & Co. at the following prices.

Whole Tickets	Bombay	Rupees	150	each.
Half	"	"	78	"
Quarter	"	"	40	"

(532) *Bombay*, 18*th June*, 1831.

CALCUTTA 2D LOTTERY OF 1831

UNDER the same scheme as last, Capital prize of 10,000 Gold-mohurs. A few Tickets in the above Lottery are for Sale at 150 Rupees each by Muncherjee Pestonjee at the Office of Dadabhoy Festonjee in Fort, where also the scheme of the same may be inspected. [533]

SECOND CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1831.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. Beckwith and CO at Rs. 150 each, cash. *June* 18*th* 1831. [536]

2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the above for sale at the office of Dirom, Carter and Co. Price Rs. 150 each.

Bombay, 18*th June*, 1831. [525]

BOMBAY LOTTERY OF 1831.

SCHEME.

1ST DRAWING.

60	PRIZES AT 30 Rs EACH..	1800
	2ND DRAWING.	
40	PRIZES AT 40 Rs. EACH..	1600
		3400

3RD DRAWING.

1	PRIZE, BOMBAY RUPEES....	4000
1	DITTO....Do....Do.....	800
1	Do.....Do.....Do.....	300
1	Do.....Do.....Do.....	100
1	Do.....Do.....Do.....	70
1	Do.....Do..... Do.....	60
1	Do.....Do.....Do.....	50
20	Do.....At 25 ..Do.....	500
36	Do....At 20 ..Do.....	720
	163 Lots.	6600
	1,087 Blanks.	
		10000

1250 Tickets.

The above Lottery will be drawn as soon as the Tickets are all taken, time and place may be learnt on application to Hormusjee Jamasjee Nadurshaw, Bombay.

Terms. Any Person or Persons whose Tickets shall be drawn as Prizes in the first or second Class of the above Lottery, the same shall be dischaged partly by a Ticket in the same Lottery and partly in Cash.

Tickets 10 Rupees each. Application for Tickets to be made to Hormuzjee Jamasjee, within the Fort, at Byramjee Cowassjee's Shop, opposite to Portuguese Church. Dated 17th June, 1831. [515]

HODGSON'S Beer for sale at the Godowns of Dirom Carter, & CO. price Rs. 130 Hhd. Cash. [543] *Bombay*, 18*th June*, 1880,

For Pondichery

THE fine and fast Sailing Schooner Les Deux Sophie, 120 Tons, will leave this on the 25th Instant for the above place. For frieght and passage, apply to Messrs. JEANGHEER NASERWANJEE or to the Captain. 18*th June* 1831. [509]

A YOUNG MAN (a European) would be glad to proceed to England in attendance on a Family, or as Cuddy Servant. Direct to A. B. Courier Office. [544]

FOR SALE. At the Warehouses of Messrs. John Gilder and Co. the following Superior Wines, &c. received from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of London, vizt.

Pale and Brown Sherry to Messrs. Cockburn and Co's Constituents.....at Rs.	24	per doz.	
Do. Do. to others....at	"	30	per doz.
Pale Do. 2d quality..at	"	20	" "
Old Port.....at	"	20	" "
Old Cogniac Pale and Dark Brandy.....at	"	18	" "
Whiskey.....at	"	20	" "
Geneva.....at	"	12	" "
Constantia in pints ...at	"	17	" "
Port in Do.....at	"	10	" "

Bombay, 18*th June*, 1831.

[545]

For Passage to Liverpool.

The fine British built Ship RACHEL, Captain POTTER, of 500 tons.

Has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will have quick despatch for Liverpool direct.

Apply to the COMMANDER, on board, or at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, AND CO.

Bombay, 18*th June*, 1831.

[547]

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool.

THE Fine Ship OTHELLO, 403 Tons, H. S. THOMSON Commander, Carries an experienced Surgeon and will sail early in July. Application to be made to the Commander on board or at the office of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO. where plans of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 18*th June*, 1831.

[548]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10*th June*, 1831.

No. 238. With reference to the General Order of the 23d ultimo, No. 208, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that Captain P. D. Ottey continue in charge of the Post Office at Poona until the end of the present month.

Bombay Castle, 11 *June*, 1831.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 239. In modification of the Government order 20th December 1828, No. 370, it is hereby directed that whenever it becomes necessary to hire Extar Cattle or Dooly Bearers for the movement of Troops or the duties of the Commissariat Department at stations where public establishments are maintained, instead of employing these on such occasions in consequence of emergent circumstances the Commissariat Officer is to be furnished with a Certificate to that effect as a voucher for the audit Department, Signed by the Commanding Officer, who is to report the same immediately through the Quarter Master General, for the information of the Commander of the Forces and eventual consideration of Government.

No. 240. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Regulation for establishing and levying a Toll on the Road up the Bhore Ghaut be published in General Orders, and to notify that no exemption from the operation of the same is allowed in favor of the carriage of the Baggage of Officers or Detachments of Troops, or of the Carriage of Public Stores.

(Revenue Branch.)

REGULATION IX. A. D. 1830.

A REGULATION *for establishing and levying a Toll on the Road up the Bhore Ghaut*.—PASSED *by the Governor in Council, of Bombay, on the* 17*th of March* 1830, *corresponding with the* 8*th Falgoon Vud Sumbut or Vikramajet Era* 1886, *Salbahan* 1751, *Fusly* 1239, *Soorsan* 1230, *and* 21*st Ramzan* 1245, *of the Hijree*.

Preamble. WHEREAS the Government of Bombay has at considerable expense sanctioned the construction of a Road to Poona up the Bhore Ghaut, thereby greatly facilitating the journey to and from that City, rendering the transit of Merchandize on wheeled Carriages available, and otherwise promoting the convenience of the public, and has deemed it just and expedient to levy a Toll on the passage of vehicles of various descriptions, and of Elephants, Camels, Horses, and Tattoos, Horned Cattle, Sheep and Goats, and of Biggaries carrying loads over the said Road; the following rules have been enacted to have effect from the date of the opening of the Road in question of which due notice will be given.

Rates of Toll established for the Bhore Ghaut.

SECTION I.—The following rates of Toll are hereby authorized and directed to be levied at the Toll gate, on the Road up the Bhore Ghaut.

On Four wheeled carriages on springs of every description, one Rupee each, going, and the same returning.

On two wheeled carriages on springs exclusive of Native Hackeries half a Rupee Ditto ditto.

On Palanquins half a Rupee Ditto ditto.

On Native Hackeries on springs, two Annas Ditto ditto.

On Labour Carts, and Labour Hackeries with two Bullocks and without springs one and a half Anna each, Do. do.

On Ditto ditto with 4 or more Bullocks, 3 Annas each, ditto ditto.

On Elephants, Half a Rupee each, Ditto ditto.

On Camels one quarter Rupee each, Ditto ditto.

On Saddle and Harness Horses, one Anna each, Ditto ditto.

On Tattoos, eighteen reas each Ditto ditto.

On Sheep and Goats, two Annas per Score Ditto ditto.

On Horned Cattle twelve reas each Ditto ditto.

On Biggaries carrying loads for hire, six reas each, Ditto ditto.

To be levied at the Toll Gate by the Collector's Officers,

SECTION II.—The Collection of the Toll shall be placed under the Superintendance of the Collector of the Northern Conkan, and the Toll shall be levied at the Toll gate, by such Officer or Officers on the Collector's establishment, as he may

appoint to that duty, for due execution of which, they shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them in the Collection of the land revenue.

Who in case of non-payment may detain property and demand aid in executing their duty from the police.

Clause 2d.—In case of non-payment of the Toll, the Collector's Officers are authorized to stop the property on which it is chargeable, or so much of it as may be adequate to the discharge of the amount due, and all police officers are required when called upon, to aid the Collector's Officers in the execution of their duty, and are hereby vested with the powers for that purpose, as they possess in the exercise of their ordinary duties in the Police

Prope ty so detained may be sold to pay the Toll and moderate fine for contuma - cious non payment.

Clause 3d.—If when property is detained by virtue of the preceding clause, the Toll remains undischarged for 24 hours, the case shall be brought before the Collector, or his Assistants, who shall have authority in their magisterial capacity, after due investigation, to cause payment to be made of the Toll which may be due, together with such moderate fine not exceeding Rupees Five (5) in cases of contumacious non-payment as may appear expedient, out of the proceeds of the property so detained, the sale of which shall be made under the warrant of the Magistrate, who will cause any balance that may remain to be paid to the owners on application; the owners, if they consider themselves aggrieved, being at liberty to seek redress by suit in the Civil Court of the Zilla.

The Toll may be farmed when deemed expedient.

Clause 4th.—It is to be understood that the Toll may be farmed, when deem d exp dient, in the same manner as other descriptions of Public Revenue.

Not to interfere with the right of Government to make any exemption.

SECTION III.—Nothing in the foregoing Sections shall be construed as interfering with the right of Government exempting from the payment of toll the public Stores and Troops moving on duty, or making any other exemption that may be deemed fit.

Bombay Castle, 11th June, 1831.

No. 241 In accordance with the opinion of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, the allowances granted under date the 9 December, by General Order No. 430 of that date, to the Officer Commanding at Seroor and to the Surgeon of the Engineer Corps at that station, are suspended from the 30th Instant.

The Surgeon will be entitled to Rupees 12. 2. per hundred men as prescribed in General Order No 28, dated the 2d April last.

No. 242. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, inconformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Engineers, and as assisiant Surgeons, on this Establishment.

Engineers

Mr. George Wingate, Date of Arrival at Bombay, 30 May 1831.

" James Henry Graham Crawford. ditto ditto

Medical Department.

Mr. William Bromley Cadogan Graham M. D. Date of arrival at Bombay, 30 May 1831.

" Rupert Kirk, ditto ditto.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank. by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Major Anthony Seymour, of the 20 Regt. N. I. Date of arrival at Bombay, 30 May 1831.

Lieutenan W. Maunsell, of the 6th Regt. N. I ditto ditto.

Ensign Edward Ross Elwall, of the 2d G. R. N. I. ditto ditto.

Bombay Castle, 13th June, 1831.

No. 243. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct th t the following list of out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospit l who have been permitted to reside and receive their stipends in India be published in General Orders.

Regiments.	Names.	Date of Admissio.	Amount of Pension	Residence.
			s. d.	
6th foot.	Geo. Pollaud,	11 Aug. 1831	1 1½	Bombay
20th.	H. Deer ...	"	1 4½	"
"	John Brown.	"	1 4½	"
"	J. Pollard...	"	1 0	"
"	J. Rotchell..	"	1 3	"

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I hope that my elder brother "An old Assistant Surgeon," whose letter appears in your paper of last Saturday, will not object to my supplying an explanation which a pears to me to be necessary to make his letter clear to the generality of readers. We cannot help feeling deeply our depressed condition, but it is certain that a notion has got abroad that we are now adequately paid, for every body has seen the order which puts us in possession of an additional staff salary of (165) one hundred and sixty five Rupees a month. The statement then made by "an old Assistant Surgeon" that we have only an additional (105) one hundred and five rupees, (though perfectly correct) may seem at variance with the terms of this order, but it only requires to be explained, that whereas by the late system an Assistant Surgeon in charge of a Regimeut received a palanquin allowance of (30) thirty Rupees a month and the batta of Captain instead of that of his own rank, the difference between which amounts to the same sum, by the new system these allowances are done away with. The "staff salary" is to cover the expense of consequence, and the Assistant Surgeon in charge of a Regiment is to receive only the batta of his rank.

It is not my wish to trouble you with further remarks at any length on this subject, for some of your readers may perhaps think it has already occupied more than a fair share of your columns; still less am inclined to employ the language of declamation or disrespect, but I cannot lay down my pen without declaring that in coming to this country I was not only disappointed but deceived, for I knew nothing when I left England of the reductions that had taken place in the pay of our service, and consequently believed that I was about to be rewarded for long years of expensive studies by entering on a station of comfort and respectability. How this belief has been fulfilled it is unnecessary for me to state, nor will the additi nal salary now conferred at all make amends for the privations I have endured. But even for this I must wait I know not how long, and I trust I shall not be considered querulous when I state it as a great grievance that any professional man, properly educated and qualified, and regularly performing his peculiar duties, should linger on for a period of time which may be reckoned not by months, but by years, on the wretched pittance of (225) two hundred and twenty five Rupees a month. Who shall be found bold enough to say that this is a sufficient r muneration for the anxious and responsible duties we are called upon to perform? And yet this is the condition of us all till we arrive at the charge of a Regiment. Most of us, while waiting for this "blessed consummation" are appointed to do duty with a King's Regiment, in which situation we have even more labour and anxiety than afterwards attaches to us, when in sole charge of a native Corps.

If our services are worth any thing, they are worth more than this, for it is not just that any members of the community whose education and acquirements entitle him to consider ation in society, and whose exertions are useful to his fellow creatures, should be doomed to suffer such pinching poverty as degrades him below all others, of whatever branch of the service, of his own age and station.

A YOUNG ASSISTANT SURGEON.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—JUNE 18TH 1831.

Saturday	5 49
Sunday	7 05
Monday	8 08
Tuesday	9 00
Wednesday	9 44
Thursday	10 24
Friday	10 59

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight	1 | 8½ at 1 | 9		
alcutta 30 days 105½	B'y Rs. per 100	Sicca Rupees.	
Madras 30 days 101	B'y Rs. per 100	Madras	Do.
Remittable Loan 142	B'y Rs. per 100	Sicca	Do.
1823 5 per Cent 106 at 116	Do.	Do.	Do.
1825 5 per Cent 114½	Do.	Do.	Do.
1829 | 30 5 per Cent 111	Do.	Do.	Do.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. W. Ward, 15th Regt. N. I. from Rajcote.
Capt. R Woodhouse, 6th N. I from Konkan.
Lieut. F. C. Holl, 4th Regt. N. I. do.
Vety Surg. Robert Walter, 3d Regt. Lt. Cav. from Rajcote.
Bt. Capt. Anthony Phibbs, H. M. 40th Regt, from Poonah.
Lieut. C. Threshie, 10th Regt. N. I. from Malligaum.
Lieut. Chas. Henry Boye, Artillery from Malcolm Peytt.

DEPARTURES.

None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

On board the Triumph, at Sea, on the 19th February Major John Hawkins, Bombay Engineers.

At Ahmedabad, on the night of the 29th ultimo, after an illness of only 18 hours, Mr. James Denning, Assistant Apothecary, in the Medical Store Dept. (aged 23 years) leaving a Sister and Brother-in law to lament his loss, thus early cut off in the bloom of youth.

In the Fort on the 11th Instant, James Henry, the infant son of H. P. Hadow, Esq. aged fifteen months and five days.

At Surat, on the 9th Instant, Lieut. Col. Chas. Whitehill, 12th Regt. N. I. Commanding the Garrison of Surat, after a short illness of only two days, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 11th. French Brig Adele, Evollois, Master, from Bourbon, 18th May, 1831.

Passenger.—1 Frenchman.

13, The Hon'ble Company's Ship Benares, Thos. Elwan, Commander, from Mocha, 12th May, 1831, touched at Aden.

DEPARTURES.

June 12th Ship Runnymede, P. Wildridge, Master, to China.

Do. Schooner Flying Fish, Mr. H. Gardner, Master, to China.

13th Ship Fathel Carrim, Thos. Stewart Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Prior, Mr Campbell, Mr. Durand, Mr. J. Herowell, 2 Portuguese, 15 Natives.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Universe, Earl of Eldon, Othello.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Dowlet Savoy, Asia Felix,
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Shahool Mahmud.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. do. *Brigs of War.*—Nautilus, Euphrates.
Do. Do. *Ship.* Buckinghamshire, Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex.
PORTUGUESE.—Brig Aurelia.
Do. Do. *Schooner* Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel.*—Benares.
H. M. SHIPS.— Satellite.
FRENCH.—Navarin, Hebe, Sophie, Adele.
BRAZILIAN.—Amezade.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE, 18, 1831.

We stop the Press to announce the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Hythe*, Thomas Shepard Esq. Commander from the Downs the 18th of March.

Passengers.—Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. Gatherer, Revd. D. Young, Lieut. D. Malcolm, Mr. P. Stuart, Mr. C. Yorke, Mr G. P. Baynes, Mr. D. Scott, Mr. W. R. Shum Mr. C. Skinner, Mr. J. Falconer, Mr. T. Pruen, Bridget Hudson, Mary Brown, Margt Mason, Francis C. Lobo.

We learn that the overland packets by the Hugh Lindsay arrived in London on the 2nd of March.

We are extremely sorry that we can give our readers but little intelligence on the present occasion. The following note in reply to one from us, requesting to be favored with our Papers, will however, explain the reason perfectly. "Mr. Bourchier presents his compliments to the Editor of the Courier and begs to inform him, that the packets by the Hythe will not be *opened* till to-morrow morning.

"*June 17th 7 o'clock.*"

Why they were not opened we cannot say, but in the dilemma we were placed in consequence, we applied to a Gentleman whose duty does *not* oblige him to attend to the convenience of the public, and by his politeness we are enabled to lay before our readers the few following extracts.

The Russians it appears by the *Times* of the 3d of March, were advancing into Poland with great caution; it was reported that an engagement had taken place near Jadow in which 2 Russian Regiments of Cavalry were defeated

March 4th.—Consols for the Account left off at 75⅛. The last advices from Paris bring accounts of a very rapid fall in the 3 per Cents which were at 54,50.

Yesterday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India-House, when Russell Ellice, Esq. took his seat as a Director, in the room of Sweny Toone, Esq., who has disqualified. The following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships,—viz. Captain William R, Blakely, *Waterloo*, China direct; and Captain George Peyton, *Minerva*, Madras and Bengal.—*Times, March* 3.

In France a fresh levy of 200,000 men is alked of and also the March of a Corps of 60,000 men to the frontiers of Piedmont.

CRACOW, FEB. 14.

Several travellers bring the news that the inhabitants of Warsaw are intoxicated with joy at the victory which the Poles have just obtained over the Russians. A corps of 20,000 men, it is said, attacked, near Pultusk, a Russian corps of 20,000 men, and dispersed them, after taking possession of the whole of their artillery. This event will not only encourage, but it will nearly double the moral strength of the insurrection. The small victorious force is operating upon the rear of the Russian army, with a view to cut off its communications. This enterprize, joined to the difficulty of transport experienced by the Russians in consequence of the thaw, may cause great inconvenience to the Imperial army. The population of Warsaw is full of enthusiasm, and is resolved to make the most determined resistance.

A numerous meeting was held on the 17th of March at Lord Althorpe's to concert measures for the effectual support of Parliamentary reform.

A New change of the Ministry has taken place in France, by which M. Cassimir Perrier and his friends have come into office.

We regret to state that official accounts have been received of the surrender of Warsaw after the defeat of the Poles by the Russian army. It appears that after a short armistice, agreed to for the purpose of enabling the contending parties to bury their dead after the first battle, hostilities were renewed on the 20th ult. during the whole of which and the following days the battle raged with great loss on both sides. The Poles behaved gallantly throughout, but being unequal in numbers to their adversaries, they were at length compelled to give way. Determined, however, to make their retreat in as good order as possible, they set fire to Praga, with a view to interrupt for a time the advance of the Russians. Praga was thus wholly destroyed. On the 28th, the municipal authorities of Warsaw, finding themselves no longer able to prevent the entry of the Russians, held a meeting, at which it was resolved to surrender at discretion. They waited upon the Russian Commander, to signify their submission, and the Russian troops immediately entered the capital. The surrender of Warsaw does not necessarily imply the complete success of the Russian arms, as regards the war in Poland; but as it would be utterly impossible for the Polish army, in the absence of a complete national movement, which does not appear to exist, to hold out with any prospect of success, we consider the question of Polish Independence, for a time at least, at an end.—*Herald, March* 13.

The notices in the German papers leave little doubt that Austrian troops have already passed the Milanese frontier and have entered the duchy of Modena.

The Strongest feeling exists in France to interfere in favor of the insurrection in Italy, and it is said no Ministry can exist long that does not fall into the popular current, So that little doubt can now remain of Italy soon becoming the scene of a content between France and Austria.

We shall Publish an Extra in the course of a few hours.

We have observed rumours in the late Calcutta Papers, of apprehensions being entertained that the ambitious views of Runjeet Sing were, likely at no distant period, to disturb the peace of India. A report of the same nature has also, we understand, been prevalent in the Bazar for some weeks, which we should imagine however must have originated from the Bengal Papers, or possibly may have arisen among the natives in consequence of the misunderstanding occasioned by the detention of Captain Burns of this establishment, while on his way to Lahore, for the purpose of delivering, His Majesty's presents to the Maha Rajah. The obstacles to that enterprising officer's journey, it is well known were soon removed, in consequence of orders from Runjet Sing himself; and we are happy to add that private letters have lately been received from him, dated at Bukhor, on the banks of the Indus, which state, that he is likely to arrive at the capital of the Punjaub in the course of July.

We copied a paragraph in last weeks paper from the Calcutta Govt. Gazette, in which the rumours of an approaching war were stated to be quite erroneous; and judgiug from general circumstances, we should say, that there never had been a time in which the British Govt. of India, had less reason than at present, to be suspicious of their formidable but prudent neighbour in the north-west.

Some weeks since, we noticed the critical state to which the affairs of Persia had arrived in consequence of feuds and dissensions among the sons of the present king. The weakness produced by such a melancholy state of anarchy and confusion, appears likely to be followed by, either a compromise of the independence or a dismemberment of some of the fairest provinces of the Monarchy.

Since the last accounts, we learn that Abdul Rezak Khan came two stages to meet the Prince Royal on his march to the city of Yezd; which place his R. H. entered on the 22d Ramazyanee. Hassan Allee Meerza had some time before obeyed the Shah's orders to retire, and had moved towards Kerman. After the surrender of Yezd however, the people of Kerman declined to receive him; and his army having gradually melted away, he was not in a situation to use force towards them. He therefore proceeded to Shehre i Babec where he was in like manner refused admittance, and is now said to be with a few followers at a village on the borders of Fars.

The Shah has issued a Firman addressed to Abbas Meerza, directing him to collect and transmit to the Roya Treasury, the arrears of revenue due by Yezd and Kerman. This affords so legitimate a pretext for interfering in the affairs of the latter province, that there can be no doubt Abbas Meerza is now on his way thither, and that he will eventually establish his ascendency in the southern portion of the Empire.

The early settlement of the dispute has proved particularly fortunate; as the Uzbecks have invaded the province of Khosassan with an army consisting of 30,000 men, and 40 guns, under the command of one of the sons of the late Mahommed Rahum Khan of Khiva, who it is said, has been invited there, by the refractory chiefs of Kela and Turbut.

By the latest accounts the force had reached Radean, two stages from Meshed, for the safety of which city, considerable apprehensions were entertained. The Uzbecks have frequently invaded Khosassan, their only object hither to however, has been the plunder of villages; but from their preparations on the present occasion it is feared that they contemplate a permanent conquest. It is therefore not at all improbable that Abba Meerza will ultimately be obliged to march into Khorassan; although this year we believe, he will find sufficient occupation in the South.

We learn also, that there is every reason to believe Russia has promised to abandon her claim of one crore of tomauns (still due from the indemnity stipulated in the last treaty) on condition that Persia will unite with her in an attack on Khiva, the avowed object of which, is to put down the slave trade in that country, where there are now probably 10,000 Russian, and twice as many Persian slaves. That the pretext is a good one there can be no doubt, and now that the Persian territories have been violated and its Government alarmed, it is extremely probable that proposals may be made to Russia to undertake the combined movement immediately. Persia will probably make but a feeble exertion to penetrate into Kharism; but, the noise of preparations on the Russian frontier, if that power should agree to put her troops in motion immediately, may have the effect of recalling the Uzbecks from Khorassan, and leave the Persian Government at liberty to effect the permanent settlement of the province, which has for some years been in a disturbed state, and can now hardly be said to be dependant on Persia. There is good reason we learn, for supposing that the Persian Government has a

taken steps for securing the advance of Russian troops towards Khiva, or at least, that proposals to the effect have been made, which, should they be acted upon, must have the effect of giving that country a preponderating influence with the Court of Persia which in its present weak and distracted state, appears scarcely capable of maintaining a perfectly independant position with regard to its formidable neighbours.

EUROPE.

THE POLITICIAN.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BALLOT QUESTION.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE--The ballot places before us the following question :---Is it beneficial, or the contrarry, for property to have influence beyond the vote it gives to its owner? If the influence of property were entirely destroyed, that would follow? The philospherss the men of abstract principle, reply triumphantly, every elector would vote independently, Is independence in them all that is necessary? The electors who returned O'Connell, who have just elected Hunt, and who, on various occasions, voted for Cobbett, were, no doubt, perfectly independent; but their use of independence is sufficient to convince most people that they ought not to possess it, if the constitution and public welfare be of any value. The most conclusive demonstration exists, that under such destruction, the lower classes of electors throughout the country would all vote on one side. On what grounds would they vote? Opposition to, and hatred of, their superiors—prejudice, passion, and delusion—factious motives and object---the wish for ruinous charges of law institution. For whom would they vote? Projectors, innovators, demagogues, and traitors. The truth of this is put out of question by the conduct they have so long exhibited. If the elector be not qualified to give his vote wisely as well as independently, he must be guided by the intelligent, virtuous superior, who has a deep interest in guiding him aright, or he will servilely follow the unprincipled demagogue. The choice before us, therefore, is this. We must have the majority of electors ranged on one side as a whole, actuated by the most dangerous fellings, and supporting the worst candidates; or we must have them broken into parties combined with their superiors, voting on principles of public good, and supporting the best candidates. The evils on one side are so trifing compared with those on the other, that no honest man can hesitate.

REFORM.

HERALD—Great alarm seems to pervade those local sinks of iniquity and corruption, throughout England, at this moment, lest the approaching day of "reform" may restore to the people those rights which they have usurped, and those franchises [illegible] they have most grossly [illegible] ppriations [illegible] ment, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

a cold shiver—"Poor T——! Horrid fate!"—On hearing him mention T——'s name, we all looked simultaneously at one another, but without speaking; for a suspicion crossed our minds, that his highly wrought feelings, acting on a strong imagination, always tainted with superstituous terrors, had conjured up some hideous object, which had scared him nearly to madness—probably some fancied apparition of his deceased neighbour. He began again to utter long deep-drawn groans, that gradually gave place to the heavy stertorous breathing, which, with other symptoms—his pulse, for instance, beating about 115 a-minute—confirmed me in the opinion that he was suffering from a very severe congestion of the vessels of the brain. I directed copious venesection—his head to be shaven, and covered perpetually with cloths soaked in evaporating lotions—and blisters behind his ears, and at the nape of the neck—and appropriate internal medicines. I then left him, apprehending the worst consequences: for I had once before a similar case under my care—one in which a young lady was, which I strongly suspected to be the case with M——, absolutely frightened to death, and went through nearly the same round of symptoms as were beginning to make their appearance in my present patient: a sudden epileptic seizure, terminating in outrageous madness, which destroyed both the physical and intellectual energies, and the young lady expired. I may possibly hereafter prepare for publication some of my notes of *her* case, which had some very remarkable features.

The next morning, about eleven, saw me again at Mr M——'s chambers, where I found three or four members of his family—two of them his married sisters—seated round his sitting-room fire, in melancholy silence. Mr——, the apothecary, had just left, but was expected to return every moment, to meet me in consultation. My patient lay alone in his bed-room, asleep, and apparently better than he had been since his first seizure. He had had only one slight fit during the night; and though he had been a little delirious in the earlier part of the evening, he had been on the whole so calm and quiet, that his friends' apprehensions of insanity were beginning to subside; so he was left, as I said, *alone;* for the nurse, just before my arrival, had left her seat by his bedside for a few moments, thinking him "in a comfortable and easy nap," and was engaged, in a low whisper, conversing with the members of M——'s family who were in the sitting-room. Hearing such a report of my patient, I sate down quietly among his relations, determining not to disturb him, at least till the arrival of the apothecary. Thus were we engaged, questioning the nurse in an under tone, when a loud laugh from the bed-room suddenly silenced our whisperings, and turned us all pale. We started to our feet, with blank amazement in each countenance, scarcely crediting the evidence of our senses. Could it be M——? I *must;* there was none else in the room. What, then, was he laughing about?

While we were standing silently gazing on one another, with much agitation, the laugh was repeated, but louder and louder than before, accompanied with the sound of footsteps, now crossing the room—then, as if of one jumping! The ladies turned paler than before, and seemed scarcely able to stand. They sunk again into their chairs, gasping with terror. "Go in, nurse, and see what's the matter," said I, standing by the side of the younger of the ladies, whom I expected every instant to fall into my arms in a swoon.

"Doctor!—go in?—I—I—I dare not!" stammered the nurse, pale as ashes, and trembling violently.

"Do you come *here*, then, and attend to Mrs——," said I, "and I will go in." The nurse staggered to my place, in a state not far removed from that of the lady whom she was called to attend, for a third laugh,—long, loud, unrestrained,—had burst from the room while I was speaking. After cautioning the ladies and the nurse to observe profound silence, and not to attempt following me, till I sent for them I stepped noiselessly to the bed-room door, and opened it slowly and softly, not to alarm him. All was silent within; but the first object that presented itself when I saw fairly into the room, can never be effaced from my mind to the day of my death. Mr M——had got out of bed, pulled off his shirt, and stepped to the dressing table where he stood stark-naked before the glass, with a razor in his right hand, with which he had just finished shaving off his eyebrows; and he was eyeing himself steadfastly in the glass, holding the razor elevated above his head. On seeing the door open, and my face peering at him, he turned full towards me—(the grotesque aspect of his countenance denuded of so prominent a feature as the eyebrows, and his head completely shaved, and the wild fire of madness flashing from his staring eyes, exciting the most frighful ideas)—brandishing the razor over his head with an air of triumph, and shouting nearly at the top of his voice—"Ah, ah, ha!—What do you think of this?"

Merciful Powers!! May I never be placed again in such perilous circumstances, nor have my mind overwhelmed with such a gush of horror as burst over it at that moment! What was I to do? Obeying a sudden impulse, I had entered the room shutting the door after me; and, should any one in the sitting-room suddenly attempt to open it again, or make a noise or disturbance of any kind, by giving vent to their emotions, what was to become of the madman or ourselves? He might, in an instant, almost sever his head from his shoulders, or burst upon me or his sisters, and do us some deadly mischief! I felt conscious that the lives of all of us depended on my conduct; and I do devoutly thank God for the measure of tolerable self-possession which was vouchsafed me at that dreadful moment. I continued standing like a statue—motionless—silent—endeavouring to fix my eye on him, that I might gain the command of *his*; *that* successful, I had some hopes of being able to deal with him. He, in turn, now stood speechless—and I thought he was quailing—that I had overmastered him—when I was suddenly fit to faint with despair—for at that awful instant I heard the door-handle tried—the door pushed gently open—and the nurse I supposed—or one of the ladies peeping through it. The maniac also heard it—the spell was broken—and, in a frenzy, he leaped several times successively in the air, brandishing the razor over his head as before.

While he was in the midst of these feats, I turned my head hurriedly to the person who had so shamefully disobeyed my orders, and thereby jeopardied my life whispered in low affrighted accents—"At the peril of your lives—of mine—shut the door, away—away, hush! or we are all murdered!" I was obeyed—the intruder withdrew, and I heard a sound as if she had fallen to the floor—probably in a swoon. Fortunately the madman was so occupied with his antics, that he did not observe what had passed at the door. It was the nurse who made the attempt to discover what was going on, I afterwards learnt—but unsuccessfully, for she had seen nothing. My injunctions were obeyed to the letter, for they maintained a profound silence, unbroken, but by a faint sighing sound, which I should not have heard, but that my ears were painfully sensitive to the slightest noise. But to return to myself, and my fearful chamber companion.

"Mighty talisman!" he exclaimed, holding the razor before him, and gazing earnestly at it, "how utterly unworthy—how infamous the common use men put thee to!" Still he continued standing, with his eyes fixed intently upon the deadly weapon—I all the while uttering not a sound, nor moving a muscle, but waiting for our eyes to meet once more.

"Ha—doctor——! How easily I keep you at bay, though little my weapon—*thus*'—she exclaimed gaily, at the same time assuming one of the postures of the broadsword exercise—but I observed that he *cautiously avoided meeting my eyes again*. I crossed my arms submissively on my breast, and continued in perfect silence, endeavouring, but in vain, to catch a glance of his eye. I did not wish to excite any emotion in him, except such as might have a tendency to calm, pacify, disarm him. Seeing me stand thus, and manifesting no disposition to meddle with him, he raised his left hand to his face, and rubbed his fingers rapidly over the site of his shaved eyebrows. He seemed, I thought, inclined to go over them a second time, when a knock was heard at the outer chamber door, which I instantly recognised as that of Mr——the apothecary. The madman also heard it, turned suddenly pale, and moved away from the glass opposite which he had been stooping. "Oh—oh!" he groaned, while his features assumed an air of the blankest affright, every muscle quivering, and every limb trembling from head to foot "Is that—is—is that T—— come for ME?" He let fall the razor on the floor, and clasping his hands in an agony of apprehension, he retreated, crouching and cowering down, towards the more distant part of the room, where he continued peering round the bed-post, his eyes straining as though they would start from their sockets, and fixed steadfastly upon the door. I heard him rustling the bed-curtain, and shaking it; but very gently, as if wishing to cover and conceal himself within its folds.

Oh, humanity!—Was *that* poor being—that silly slavering idiot—was *that* the once gay, gifted, brilliant M——?

To return. My attention was wholly occupied with one object, the razor on the floor. How I thanked God for the gleam of hope that all might yet be right—that I might succeed in obtaining possession of the deadly weapon, and putting it beyond his reach! But how was I to do all this? I stole gradually towards the spot where the razor lay, without removing once my eye from his, nor he his from the dreaded door, intending, as soon as I should have come pretty near it, to make a sudden snatch at the horrid implement of destruction. I did—I succeeded—I got it into my possession, scarcely creeiting my senses. I had hardly grasped my prize, when the door opened, and Mr—— the apothecary entered, sufficiently startled and bewildered, as it may be supposed, with the strange aspect of things.

"Ha—ha—ha! It's *you*, is it—it's you—you anatomy! You plaster! How dare you mock me in this horrid way, eh?" shouted the maniac, and springing like a lion from his lair, he made for the spot where the confounded apothecary stood, stupified with terror. I verily believe he would have been destroyed, torn to pieces, or cruelly maltreated in some way or other, had I not started and thrown myself between him and the unwitting object of his vengeance, exclaiming at the same time, as a *dernier resort*, a sudden and strong appeal to to his fears—"Remember!—T——! T——! T——!"

"I do—I—do!" stammered the maniac, stepping back, perfeetly aghast. He seemed utterly petrified, and sunk shivering down again into his former position at the corner of the bed, moaning—"Oh me! wretched me! Away—away—away!" I then stepped to Mr——, who had not moved an inch, directed him to retire instantly, conduct all the females out of the chambers, and return immediately with two or three of the inn-porters, or any other able-bodied men he could procure on the spur of the moment; and I concluded by slipping the razor unobservedly, as I thought, into his hands, and bidding him remove it to a place of safety. He obeyed, and I found myself once more alone with the madman.

"M——l—dear Mr. M——!—I've got something to say to you—I have, indeed; it's very, very particular." I commenced approaching him slowly, and speaking in the softest tones conceivable.

"But you've forgotten *this*, you fool, you!—you have!" he replied fiercely, approaching the dressing-table, and suddenly seizing *another razor*—the fellow of the one I had got hold of with such pains and peril—and, which, alas! had never once caught my eye! I gave myself up for lost, fully expecting that I should be murdered, when I saw the bloodthirsty spirit with which he clutched it, brandished it over his head, and with a smile of fiendish derision, shook it full before me! I trembled, however, the next moment, for himself, for he drew it rapidly to and fro before his throat, as though he would give the fatal gash, but did not touch the skin. He gnashed his teeth with a kind of savage satisfaction at the dreadful power with which he was consciously armed.

"Oh, Mr M——! think of your poor mother and sisters!" I exclaimed, in a sorrowful tone, my voice faltering with uncontrollable agitation. He shook the razor again before me with an air of defiance, and really "grinned horribly a ghastly smile.''

"Now suppose I choose to finish your perfidy, you wretch! and do what you dread, eh?" said he, holding the razor if he was going to cut his throat.

"Why, wouldn't it be nobler to forgive and forget, Mr M——?" I replied with tolerable firmness, and folding my arms on my breast, anxious to appear quite at ease.

"Too—too—too, doctor! Too—too—too—too! Ha, by the way!—What do you say to a *razor hornpipe*—eh? Ha, ha, ha—a novelty, at least!" He began forthwith to dance a few steps, leaping frantically high, and uttering, at intervals, a sudden, shrill, dissonant cry, resembling that used by those who dance the Highland "fling," or some other species of Scottish dance. I affected to admire his dancing, even to ecstacy—clapping my hands, and shouting, "Bravo bravo!"—Encore!" He seemed inclined to go over it again, but was too much exhausted, and sate down panting on the window-seat, which was close behind him.

"You'll catch cold, Mr M——, sitting in that draught of air, naked, and perspiring as you are: Will you put on your clothes?" said I approaching him.

"No!" he replied, sternly, and extended the razor threateningly. I fell back, of course—not knowing what to do, nor choosing to risk either his destruction or my own by attempting any active interference; for what was to be done with a madman who had an open razor in his hand?"—Mr——, the apothecary, seemed to have been gone an age; and I found even my *temper* beginning to fail me—for I was tired with his tricks, deadly dangerous as they were. My attention, however, was soon riveted again on the motions of the maniac. "Yes—yes, decidedly so—I'm too hot to do it now—I am!" said he, wiping the perspiration from his forehead, and eyeing the razor intently "must get calm and cool—and then the sacrifice!—Ah, ha, the ing—expiation—even a ha!—But, by the way, how —that is, how did he intend to Ah, I must ask my familiar?"

"A *sacrifice*, Mr M——?—W you mean?" I enquired, attempting say, *attempting*—for my blood trick through my veins, and my heart seemed

"What do I mean, eh? Wretch! What do I mean?—Why, a peace-offering Maker, for a badly-spent life, to be sure would think you had never *heard* of thing as religion—you sow!"

"I deny that the sacrifice would be accepted, and for two reasons," I replied, suddenly recollecting that he plumed himself on his casuistry, and hoping to engage him on some new crotchet, which might keep him in play till Mr—— returned with assistance—but I was mistaken!

"Well, well, doctor——!—Let *that* be, now—I can't resolve doubts, now—no, no," he replied, solemnly,—"'tis a time for action—for action," he continued gradually elevating his voice, using vehement gesticulations, and rising from his seat.

"Yes, yes," said I, warmly; "but though you've followed closely enough the advice of the Talmudist, in shaving off your eyebrows, as a preparatory"——

"Aha! aha!—What! have *you* seen the Talmud?—Have you, really!—Well,' he added, after a doubtful pause, "in what do you think I've failed, eh?"

[I need hardly say, that I myself scarcely knew what led me to utter the nonsense in question; but I have several times found, in cases of insanity, that suddenly and readily *supplying a motive for the patient's conduct*—referring it to a *cause*, of some sort or other, with steadfast intrepidity—even be the said cause never so preposterously absurd—has been attended with the happiest effects, in arresting the patient's attention—chiming in with his eccentric fancies, and *piquing* his disturbed faculties into *acquiescence* in what he sees coolly taken for granted, as quite true—a thing of course—mere matter-of-fact—by the person he is addressing, I have several times recommended this little device to them who have been intrusted with the care of the insane, and have been assured of its success.]

"You are very near the mark, I own; but it strikes me that you have shaved them off too equally—too uniformly. You ought to have left some little ridges—furrows—hem, hem;—to—to—terminate or resemble the—the *striped stick* which Jacob held up before the ewes!

"Oh—ave—aye! Exactly—true! —Strange oversight!" he replied, as if struck with the truth of the remark, and yet puzzled by vain attempts to corroborate it by his own recollections—"I—I recollect it now—but it isn't too late yet—is it?"

"I think not," I replied, with apparent hesitation, hardly crediting the success of my strange stratagem. "To be sure, it will require very great delicacy; but as you've not shaved them off *very* closely. I think I can manage it," I continued, doubtfully.

"Oh, oh, oh!" growled the maniac, while his eyes flashed fire at me. "There's one sitting by me that tells me you are dealing falsely with me—oh, you villain! oh, you wretch!" At that moment the door opened gently behind me, and the voice of Mr——, the apothecary, whispered, in a low hurried tone, "Doctor, I've got three of the inn-porters here, in the sitting-room." Though the whisper was almost inaudible even to me, when uttered close to my ear, to my utter amazement, M—— had heard every syllable of it, and understood it too, as if some official minion of the devil himself had quickened his ears, or conveyed the intelligence to him.

"Ah—ha—ha!—Ha, ha, ha!—Fools! Knaves! Harpies!—and what are you and your three hired desperadoes, to *me*?—Thus—thus do I outwit you, fools—thus!" and springing from his seat, he suddenly drew up the lower part of the window-frame, and looked through it—then at the razor—and again at me, with one of the most awful glances—full of dark diabolical meaning, the momentary suggestion of the great tempter, that I ever encountered in my life.

"Which!—which!—which!" he muttered fiercely through his closed teeth, while his right foot rested on the window-seat, ready for him to spring out, and his eye travelled, as before, rapidly from the razor to the window. Can any thing be conceived more palsying to the beholders? 'Why did not you and your strong reinforcement spring at once upon him, and overpower him?' possibly, some one is asking.—Aha! and he armed with a *naked razor*? His head might have been severed from his shoulders, before we could have over-mastered him—or we might ourselves—at least one of us—have been murdered in the attempt. We knew not *what* to do! M—— suddenly withdrew his head from the window, through which he had been gazing, with a shuddering, horror-stricken motion, and groaned—"No! no! no! —I won't—can't—for there's T——standing just beneath, his face all blazing, and waiting with outspread arms to catch me," standing, at the same time, shading his eyes with his left hand—when I whispered,—"Now, now! go up to him—secure him—all three spring on him at once, and disarm him?" They obeyed me, and were [illegible] the room, when [illegible] turn[illegible]

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a r[illegible] and breast.

"Blood! How coldly it do it?—Shall—I beginning?" he ex at great length. He unutterable joy and astonis closed the razor, replaced it in in the drawer; and having done a we ventured to approach him, he fell a length on the floor, and began to yell in ner that was perfectly frightful; but in a few moments, he burst into tears, and cried and sobbed like a child. We took him up in our arms, he groaning—"Oh, shorn of my strength?—shorn! shorn! like Samson!—Why part with my weapon?—The Philistines be upon me!"—and laid him down on the bed, where, after a few moments, he fell asleep. When he woke again, a strait-waiscoat put all his tremendous strugglings at defiance—though his strength seemed increased in a tenfold degree—and prevented his attempting either his own life, or that of any one near him. When he found all his writhings and heavings utterly useless, he gnashed his teeth, the foam issued from his mouth, and he shouted,—"I'll be even with you, you incarnate devils!—I will?—I'll suffocate myself?" and he held his breath till he grew black in the face, when he gave over the attempt. It was found necessary to have him strapped down to the bed; and his howlings were so shocking and loud, that we began to think of removing him, even in that dreadful condition, to a madhouse. I ordered his head to be shaved again, and ke perpetually covered with cloths soaked in ev porating lotions—blisters to be applied behin each ear, and at the nape of the neck—leech to the temples, and the appropriate intern medicines in such cases—and left him, beggin I might be sent for instantly, in the event of h

getting worse.* Oh, I shall never forget this harrowing scene!---my feelings were wound up almost to bursting; nor did they receive their proper tone for many a week. I cannot conceive that the people whom the New Testament speaks of as being "possessed of devils, could have been more dreadful in appearance, or more outrageous in their actions, than was Mr M——; nor can I help suggesting the thought, that, possibly, they were in reality nothing more than maniacs of the worst kind. And is not a man transformed into a devil, when his reason is utterly overturned?

On seeing M—— the next morning, I found he had passed a terrible night---that the constraint of the strait-waistcoat filled him incessantly with a fury that was absolutely diabolical. His tongue was dreadfully lacerated; and the whites of his eyes, with perpetual straining, were discoloured with a reddish hue, like ferrets' eyes. He was truly a piteous spectacle! One's heart ached to look at him, and think, for a moment, of the fearful contrast he formed to the gay Mr M—— he was only a few days before, the delight of refined society, and the idol of all his friends! He lay in a most precarious state for a fortnight; and though the fits of outrageous madness had ceased, or become much mitigated, and interrupted, not infrequently, with "lucid intervals"--as the phrase is,---I began to be apprehensive of his sinking eventually into that hopeless, deplorable condition, idiotcy. During one of his intervals of sanity--when the savage fiend relaxed, for a moment, the hold he had taken of the victim's faculties--M—— said something according with a fact which it was impossible for him to have any knowledge of by the senses, which was to me singular and inexplicable. It was about nine o'clock in the morning of the third day after that on which the scene above described took place, that M——, who was lying in a state of the utmost lassitude and exhaustion, scarcely able to open his eyes, turned his head slowly towards Mr ——, the apothecary, who was sitting by his bed-side, and whispered to him---"They are preparing to bury that wretched fellow next door ---hush! hush!--one of the coffin-trestles has fallen—hush?" M——, and the nurse, who had heard him, both strained their ears to listen, but could hear not even "a mouse stirring"—"there's somebody come in--a lady, kissing his lips before he's screwed down--oh, I hope she won't be scorched--that's all?" He then turned away his head, with no appearance of emotion, and presently fell asleep. Through mere curiosity, Mr—— looked at his watch; and from subsequent inquiry ascertained that--sure enough ---about the time when his patient had spoken, they were about burying his neighbour; that one of the trestles *did* slip a little aside, and the coffin, in consequence, was near falling: and finally, marvellous to tell, that a lady, one of the deceased's relatives, I believe, did come and [illegible]

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* I ought to have mentioned, a little way back, that in obedience to my hurried injunctions, the ladies suffered themselves, almost fainting with fright, to be conducted silently into the adjoining chambers---and it was well they did. Suppose they had uttered any sudden shriek, or attempted to interfere, or made a disturbance of any kind--what would have become of us all?

ly the words, "spectre-smitten." The nurse once asked him what he meant by these words; he started—grew disturbed—his eye glanced with affright—and he shook his head, exclaiming, "horror!" A few days afterwards he hired an amanuensis, who, of course, was duly apprised of the sort of person he had to deal with; and after a painfully ludicrous scene, he attempting to beat down the man's terms from a guinea and a half a week to *half a crown*--he engaged him for *three-guineas*, he said and insisted on his taking up his station at the side of the bed, in order that he might take down every word that was uttered. M.——told him he was going to dictate a *romance!* It would have required, in truth, the "pen of a ready writer" to keep pace with poor M——'s utterance; for he raved on at a prodigious rate, in a strain, it need hardly be said, of unconnected absurdities. Really it was inconceivable nonsense, rhapsodical rantings in the Maturin style, full of vaults, sepulchres, spectres, devils, magic —with here and there a thought of real poetry. It was piteous to persue it! His amanuensis found it impossible to keep up with him, and, therefore, profited by a hint from one of us, and, instead of writing, merely moved his pen rapidly over the paper, scrawling all sorts of ragged lines and figures, to resemble writing! M——never asked him to read it over, nor requested to see it himself; but, after about fifty pages were done, dictated a title-page—pitched on publishers—settled the price and the number of volumes—*four*!—and then exclaimed—"Well;—thank God—*that's* off my mind at last!" He never mentioned it afterwards? and his brother committed the *whole* to the flames about a week after.

M——had not, however, yet done with his amanuensis—but put his services in requisition in quite another capacity—that of reader. Milton was the book he selected—and actually they went through very nearly nine books of it—M——perpetually interrupting him with comments, sometimes saying surpassingly absurd, and occasionally very fine, forcible things. All this formed a truly touching illustration of that beautiful, often quoted entiment of Horace—

"Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem
Testa diu."

(*Epist. Lib. I. Ep.* 2. 69. 70.)

As there was no prospect of his speedily recovering the use of his reasoning faculties, he was removed to a private asylum, where I attended him regularly for more than six months. He was reduced to a state of drivelling idiotcy; complete fatuity! Lamentable! heart-rending! Oh, how deplorable to see a man of superior intellect—one whose services are really wanted in society—the prey of madness!

Dr. Johnson was well known to express a peculiar horror of insanity. "Oh, God! afflict my body with what tortures thou willest! but [illegible]*re my reason!*" Where is he that does not [illegible]in uttering such a prayer?

[illegible] beside my purpose here to enter [illegible]peculations or purely professional [illegible]ning insanity; but one or two [illegible] remarks, the fruit of much ex-[illegible]sideration, may perhaps b[illegible]il a *vexatu questio* in [illegible]ther persons of strong or [illegible]whether the ignorant or the [illegible]ed, are most frequently the sub-[illegible]ty. If we are disposed to listen [illegible]ally sbrewd and intelligent writer, [illegible]ro, in his "*Philosophy of Human* [illegible]"] we are to understand, that "children [illegible]ple of weak minds, are *never* subject [illegible]ness; for," adds the Doctor, "how can [illegible]air, who cannot think?" Though the [illegible]e is somewhat loose and leaky, I am [illegible]sed to agree with the Doctor, in the main; [illegible]and I ground my acquiescence, first on the truth of Locke's distinction, laid down in his great work, [book ii. c. ii. § 12 and 13] where he mentions the difference "between idiots and madmen," and thus states the sum of his observations:

"In short, herein seems to lie the difference between idiots and madmen, that madmen put wrong ideas together, and do make wrong propositions, but argue and reason *right* from them; but idiots make very few or no propositions, and reason scarce at all."

Secondly, On the corroboration afforded to it by my own experience. I have generally found that those persons who are most *distinguished* for their powers of thought and reasoning, when of sound mind, continue to exercise that power but incorrectly, and may be distinguished by their exercise of that power—when of unsound mind—their understanding retaining, even after such, a shock, and revolution of its faculties, the bent and bias impressed upon it before-hand; and I have found, further, that it has been chiefly those of such character—*i. e.* thinkers—that have fallen into madness; and that it is the perpetual straining and taxing of their strong intellects, at the expense of their bodies, that has brought them into such a calamity. Suppose, therefore, we say, in short, that *madness* is the fate of strong minds, or at least of minds many degrees removed from weak; and *idiotcy* of weak, imbecile minds. This supposition, however, involves a sorry sort of compliment to the fair sex: for it is notorious that the annual majority of those received into the lunatic asylums, are *females!* I have found imaginative, fanciful people, the most liable to attacks of insanity; and have had under my care four such instances, or at least very nearly resembling the one I am now relating, in which insanity has ensued from sudden *fright*. And it is easily accounted for. The imagination—the predominant faculty—is immediately appealed to—and, eminently lively and tenacious of impression, exerts its superior and more practised powers, at the expense of the judgement, or reason, which it tramples upon and crushes. There is then nothing left in the mind that may make head against this unnatural dominancy; and the result is generally not unlike that in the present instance. As for my general system of treatment, it may be comprised in a word or two—acquiescence; submission: suggestion; soothing.* Had I pursued a different plan with M——, what might have been the disastrous issue?

To return, however—The reader may possibly recollect seeing something like the following expression, occurring in "the Broken Heart:"† "A candle flickering and expiring in its socket, which suddenly shoots up into an instantaneous brilliance, and then is utterly extinguished." I have referred to it, merely because it affords a very apt illustration—apter far than any that now suggests itself to me, of what sometimes takes place in madness. The roaring flame of insanity sinks suddenly into the sullen smouldering embers of complete fatuity, and remains so for months; when, like that of the candle just alluded to, it will instantaneously gather up and concentrate its expiring energies into one terrific blaze—one final paroxysm of outrageous mania—and lo! it has consumed itself utterly—burnt itself out —and the patient is unexpectedly restored to reason. The experience of my medical readers, if it had have lain at all in the track of insanity, must have presented such cases to their notice not unfrequently. However metaphysical ingenuity may set us speculating about the "why and wherefore" of it—the *fact* is undeniable. It was thus with Mr M——. He had sunk into the deplorable condition of a simple, harmless, melancholy idiot, and was released from formal constraint: but suddenly, one morning, while at breakfast, he sprung upon the person who always attended him—and, had not the man been very muscular, and practised in such matters, he must have been soon overpowered, and perhaps murdered. A long and deadly wrestle took place between them. Thrice they threw each other—and the keeper saw that the madman several times cast a longing eye towards a knife which lay on the breakfast table, and endeavouring to swing his antagonist so as to get himself within its reach. Both were getting exhausted with the prolonged struggle and the keeper, really afraid for his life, determined to settle matters as soon as possible. The instant therefore, that he could get his right harm disengaged, he hit poor Mr. M——a cruel blow on the side of the head, which felled him, and he lay senseless on the floor, the blood pouring fast from his ears, nose, and mouth. He was again confined in a strait waistcoat, and conveyed to bed—when, what with exhaustion, and the effect of the medicines which had been administered, he fell into profound sleep, which continued all day, and, with little intermission, through the night. When he awoke in the morning, lo! he was "in his right mind!" His calmed, tranquillized features, and the sobered expression of his eyes, shewed that the sun of reason had really once more drawned upon his long benighted faculties Aye—he was

——"himself again!"

I heard of the good news before I saw him, and on hastening to his room, I found it was indeed so—his altered appearance at first sight amply corroborated it! How different the mild, sad smile now beaming on his pallid faded features, from the vacant stare—the unmeaning laugh of idiotcy—or the fiendish glare of madness!—the contrast was strong as that between the soft, stealing, expansive twilight, and the burning blaze of noonday. He spoke in a very feeble, almost inarticulate voice, complained of dreadful exhaustion, and whispered something indistinctly about "waking from a long and dreary dream;" and said that he felt, as it were, only half awake—or alive. All was new—strange—startling! Fearful of taxing too much his new born powers, I feigned an excuse, and took my leave, recommended him cooling and quieting medicines, and perfect seclusion from visitors. How exhilarated I felt my own spirits all that day!

He gradually, very gradually, but surely, recovered. One of the earliest indications of his reviving interest in life—

"And all its busy, thronging scenes,"

was an abrupt enquiry whether Trinity term had commenced—and whether or not he was now eligible to be called to the Bar. He was utterly unconscious that *three* terms had flitted over him, while he lay in the gloomy wilderness of insanity; and when I satisfied him of this fact, he alluded with a sigh to the beautiful thought of one of our old dramatists, who, illustrating the unconscious lapse of years over "Endymion"—makes one tell him—

"Lo, the twig against which thou leantest when thou didst fall asleep. is now become a tree when thou awakest!"

It was not till several days after his restoration to reason, that I ventured to enter into any thing like detailed conversation with him, or to make particular allusions to his late illness; and on this occasion it was that he related to me his rencontre with the fearful object which had overturned his reason---adding with intense feeling, that not ten thousand a year should induce him to live in the same chambers any more.

During the course of his progress towards complete recovery, memory shot its strengthening rays further and further back into the inspissated gloom in which the long interval of insanity had shrouded his mind; but it was too dense---too "palpable and obscure"---to be ever completely and thoroughly illuminated. The rays of recollection, however, settled distinctly on some of the more prominent points;

* See the case, "*Intriguing and Madness.*" no. xxxviii. p. 609. † Ibid. p. 623.

and I was several times astonished by his sudden reference to things which he had said and done, during the "depth of disorder." He asked me, once, for instance, whether he had not made an attempt on his life, and with a razor, and how it was that he did not succeed. He had no recollection, however, of his long and deadly struggle with his keeper---at least he never made the slightest allusion to it---nor of course did any one else.

"I don't much mind talking these horrid things over with you, Doctor---for you know all the *ins and outs* of the whole affair; but if any of my friends or relatives presume to torture me with any allusions or enquiries of this sort---I'll fight them! they'll drive me mad again! The reader may suppose the hint was not disregarded. All recovered maniacs have a dread---an absolute horror---of any reference being made to their madness, or any thing they have said or done during the course of it; and is it not easily accounted for?

"Did the horrible spectre which occasioned your illness, in the first instance, ever present itself to you afterwards?" I once enquired. He paused and turned pale. Presently he replied, with considerable agitation---"Yes, yes---it scarcely ever left me. It has not always preserved its spectral consistency, but has entered into the most astounding---the most preposterous combinations conceivable, with other objects and scenes—all of them, however, more or less, of a distressing, or fearful character—many of them terrific!" I begged him if it were not unpleasant to him, to give me a specimen of them.

"It is certainly far from gratifying to trace scenes of such shame and horror—but I will comply as far as I am able," said he rather gloomily. "Once I saw him," meaning the spectre, "leading on an army of huge speckled and crested serpents against me; and when they came upon me -for I had no power to run away—I suddenly found myself in the midst of a pool of stagnant water, absolutely alive with slimy shapeless reptiles; and while endeavouring to make my way out, *he* rose to the surface, his face hissing in the water, and blazing bright as ever! Again, I thought I saw him in single combat, by the gates of Eden, with Satan—and the air thronged and heated with swart faces looking on!" This was unquestionably some dim confused recollection of the Milton-readings, in the earlier part of his illness. "Again, I thought I was in the act of opening my snuff-box, when *he* issued from it, diminutive, at first, in size—but swelling soon, into gigantic proportions, and his fiery features diffusing a light, and heat around, that absolutely scorched and blasted! At another time, I thought I was gazing upwards on a sultry summer sky—and in the midst of a luminous fissure in it, made by the lightning —I distinguished *his* accursed figure, with his glowing features wearing an expression of horror, and his limbs outstretched as if he had been hurled down from some height or other, and was falling through the sky towards *me*. He came—he came—flung himself into my recoiling arms—and clung to me--burning, scorching, withering my soul within me! I thought further, that I was all the while the subject of strange, paradoxical, contradictory feelings towards him,—that I at one and the same time loved and loathed---feared and despised him!" He mentioned several other instances of the confusions in his "chamber of imagery." I told him of his sudden exclamation concerning Mr T——'s burial, and its singular corroboration; but he either did not, or affected not to recollect any thing about it. He told me he had a full and distinct recollection of being for a long time possessed with the notion of making himself a "sacrifice" of some sort or other, and that he was seduced or goaded on to do so, by the spectre, in the most dazzling temptation—and under most appalling threats —one of which latter was, that God would plunge him into hell for ever, if he did not offer up himself;—that if he did so, he should be a sublime spectacle to the universe," &c. &c. &c.

"Do you recollect of dictating a novel or a romance?" He started as if struck with some sudden recollection. "No—but I'll tell you what I recollect well—that the spectre and I were set to copy all the tales and romances that ever had been written, in a large, bold, round hand, and then translate them into Greek or Latin verse!" He smiled, nay even laughed at the thought, almost the first time of his giving way to such emotions since his recovery. He added, that, as to the latter, that idea of the utter hopelessness of ever getting through such a stupendous undertaking, never once presented itself to him, and that he should have gone on with it, but that he lost his inkstand!!

"Had you ever a clear and distinct idea that you had lost the right use of reason?"

"Why, about that, to tell the truth, I've been puzzling myself a good deal, and yet I cannot say any thing decisive. I do fancy that at times I had short, transient glimpses into the real state of things, but they were so evanescent. I am conscious of feeling at these times incessant fury arising from a sense of personal constraint, and I longed once to strangle some one who was giving me medicine."

But one of the most singular of all is yet to come. He still persisted *then*, after his complete recovery, as we supposed, in avowing his belief that we had hired a huge boa serpent from Exeter Change, to come and keep constant watch over him, to constrain his movements when he threatened to become violent; that it lay constantly coiled up under his bed for that purpose; that he could now

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and then feel the motions—the writhing undulating motions of its coils—hear it utter a sort of *sigh*, and see it often elevate its head over the bed, and play with its soft, slippery, delicate forked tongue over his face, to soothe him to sleep. When poor M——, with a serious, sober, earnest air, assured me he still believed all this, my hopes of his complete and final restoration to sanity were dashed at once! How such an absurd—in short I have no terms in which I may adequately characterise it—how, I say, such an idea could possibly be persisted in, was bewildered in attempting to conceive. I frequently strove to reason him out of it, but in vain. To no purpose did I burlesque and caricature the notion almost beyond all bounds; it was useless to remind him of the blank impossibility of it; he regarded me with such a face as I should exhibit to a fluent personage, quite in earnest in demonstrating to me that the moon was made of green cheese.

I have once before heard of a patient who, after recovering from an attack of insanity, retained one solitary crotchet—one little stain or speck of lunacy—about which, and which alone, he was mad to the end of his life. I supposed such to be the case with M——. It was possible—barely so, I thought—that he might entertain his preposterous notion about the boy, and yet be sound in the general texture of his mind. I prayed God it might; I "hoped against hope." The last evening I ever spent with him, was occupied with my endeavouring, once for all, to disabuse him of the idea in question; and in the course of our conversation, he disclosed one or two other little symptoms—specks of lunacy—which made me leave him, filled with disheartening doubts as to the probability of a permanent recovery.

* * * * *

My worst fears were awfully realised. In about five years from the period above alluded to, M——, who had got married, and had enjoyed excellent general health, was spending the summer with his family at Brussels, and one night destroyed himself—alas, *destroyed* himself in a manner too horrible to mention!

MEMORANDA ON MEN AND THINGS.

IMPRISOMENT FOR DEBT.

The last general report to the Court of Aldermen on the state of the City prisons, state "that in the course of the last year, nearly *one thousand two hundred* prisoners were committed to the Debtors Prison, on the Middlesex side, from *the Court of Requests*, many of them for *very trifling* debts, and of *less amount than the cost of their maintenance during their imprisonment*."—*Morning Herald.*

IT is one of the necessities of the public journal, that it must repeatedly press upon the attention of the country those topics of reform that are so visible as to be familiar, and, therefore, neglected. An abuse, or fallacy, that lies deeply buried in difficulties—that cannot be reached except by patient inquiry, nor corrected but by the application of ingenious theories, and that the public are slow to understand—is certain to receive attention, and produce popular discussion. But when the injustice lies on the surface, and is easy of discovery, people pass it over unnoticed, as if use had nullified its evil qualities, or fitted them to the bed of torture. Hence, it is that the press must repeat its arguments over and over again, in order to make an impression on the dull mind of the multitude, who see the palpable wrong, but endure it out of sheer laziness. We have so often argued the question of imprisonment for debt, that we hold it to be one upon which nothing further can be urged, either as regards its injurious tendency, or its fruitfulness of the ridiculous. But for the sake of that result which must, one day or another, be procured, we are bound to keep all the absurdities and defects of this law before the public, until some remedial measure be determined on. The paragraph above quoted shows no more than that which every body knows, that the arrest and imprisonment of poor debtors costs more than the amount of their debt—an obvious folly in itself—and that if, instead of thus uselessly incarcerating their persons, by which the creditor deprives himself of all chance of recovery, by depriving them of the power of repayment, a levy by way of instalments were made upon their accruing means, much misery would be saved, and people would be made honest at last for their own sakes. This system of imprisonment for debt is the pivot upon which the insolvent act turns. Were the excessive punishment abolished there would be less sympathy for debtors, creditors would become more cautious, and none but the unfortunate, or the profligate, would be found to avail themselves of that measure of escape which the law of arrest rendered necessary as a palliative of its futility.

ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.

We understand that the present plan with respect to Buckingham Palace is, to let it form part of a new square, to be built on the site of the private gardens. There still is a great probability of an arrangement taking effect, which shall place it in the hands of the Duke of Northumberland. In this case the whole of that portion which looks upon St. James's-park, will be used as the residence of his grace; while the back front, looking to the gardens, will form one side of the projected square, the entrance to which would be through the triumphal arch at the extremity of Piccadilly.—*Daily paper.*

THERE is an Irish legend that describes how St. KEVIN was building a church, and how a sacrilegious serpent used to come at night and throw down all that the good Saint had built up during the day. But St. KEVIN caught a bold lion and placed him on the watch for the reptile. The result of the conflict that ensued was the capture of the church's enemy; and the erection in security of the sacred building, upon the stone window frames of which the lion and the serpent are to be seen entwined in a deadly struggle. Now, all our projected buildings are usually placed in this predicament by that serpent of destruction, aristocartical caprice. What we want is, that the good lion, public opinion, would come forth and slay the destroyer. Our serpent is ingenious enough never to make its appearance, however, until a large sum of money has been laid out on the proposed erection; then it appears under various pretexts, and throws down, removes, alters, enlarges, &c. *ad infinitum*, to the great entertainment of the upper classes, and at a great cost to the nation. If we build a place for a king or a prince, it is almost a certainty that we shall change our minds before it is finished, and either take it down, and sell the materials for a twentieth part of the cost of purchase and labour; or that we shall dispose of it half finished to an earl or a duke; or turn it into a royal menagerie; or endow it for an hospital; or convert it into a barrack, which latter purpose seems to be the most appropriate to which the majority of our public buildings could be dedicated. The only part of our system to be regretted is the expense. If lordly whim could be gratified by architectural inconsistencies, without making the people pay so extravagantly for the gratification, there could be no objection to building palaces on every spare spot of ground in the metropolis, and blowing them down by discharges of artillery. That would be as pleasant an amusement for the multitude as they could find at Astley's, or any other place of popular resort. But then they only pay a shilling per head at Astley's to see castles resolved into thin air, and large battlemens prostrated under the tramp of real men and horses; while for the sights of palace demolition at the west-end, they pay an annual subscription, which we cannot think of putting into comparison with the said shilling. We are sadly in want of some such guardian as St. Kevin's lion. If things go on, however, as they portend at present, we suspect the want will be supplied in good time; for, if we mistake not, the people are very likely to become thier own lions.

CLERKS INPUBLIC OFFICES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* points out, in very temperate language, a grievance of a minor kind in our official establishments, the injustice of which is not the less objectionable because it acts in a small way, although upon a very numerous body. He says,

The grievance to which I allude is the very great and apparently unjust disparity in the salaries and the prospects of clerks in different departments under government, viewing their situations comparatively, with reference to length of service and responsibility of duty. In some public offices, for instance, a clerk, even after a long service, receives but a very moderate, and, indeed, inadequate salary, whilst another, more fortunately placed in a different department, and whose length of service will not bear a comparison, is paid, in many instances, at double the rate of the former, though not possessing any superior claims arising from the nature and responsibility of his duty

The system of remuneration adopted in public offices is consistent, not only with the good of the public service, but with itself. Thus in some departments, the scale of salaries is progressive; in others it is stationary; in some, the standard of salary is high, and the duties light; in others it is low, and the duties heavy; while in none is the pay established upon a principle of fair proportion to the responsibility or labour of the station. This undoubtedly calls for reformation. It is one of the ugly heaps of the stable, and ought to be swept away. The case of the ill-paid official servant is one of peculiar hardship. He must be by education a gentleman, and his habits of thinking and conduct generally equal to higher objects in life than it has been his good fortune to secure. He is obliged to preserve the appearance of respectability—to maintain in his family the externals of the class to which he belongs—while, in doing this, the energies of manhood gradually sink within him, and the efforts to battle against the secret humiliations and real miseries of his state, reduce him to that condition which is worse than want—the struggle of a breaking spirit with the accumulating contumelies of fortune. It would be highly desirable to remove this source of remonstrance; and to place all public departments upon the same scale of rewards, proportioned, of course, in each instance to the demands made upon the time, the intelligence, or the responsibility of individuals. The nurseries of the young scions of the nobility should be modified, and those offices where more business is actually performed, should be better paid. We hope the attention of our *reforming* government will be directed to this subject, than which we hardly know of one, apart from political affairs, more deserving of inquiry.

MISCELLANEA.

INSURRECTION AT CAMBRIDGE.—Saturday the 22d, being the day for conferring B. A. degrees, the senate-house was thronged with the ladies and gentlemen, both of the town and university. The under graduates, as usual, occupied the galleries in great numbers. Previous to the presentation of the gentleman who had passed their examination, a clapping of hands and stamping (not unusual) was raised in the galleries. At this, the Vice-chancellor (Dr. Thackeray, of King's-college) expressed his disapprobation, characterizing the offenders as a "parcel of under-graduates." On the presentation of the senior wrangler, it has been customary to greet this distinguished individual with every possible demonstration of applause. Dr. Thackeray, however, immediately after the pause in the cheering, said, rather sternly, to the excited throng, that "they had testified enough approbation, and that he now insisted on silence." This intimation was followed by redoubled shouts for the senior wrangler, and afterwards by continued groans for the vice-chancellor, who immediately left the chair, and refused to proceed with the ceremonies until two o'clock, when, as on all future occasions, he declared that the galleries should be closed. He then retired, amidst hisses and groans. Some minutes before two o'clock, the crowd of undergraduates had assembled round the senate-house, the outer gates of which were closed against them. The gates, however, on being partially opened for the admission of some privileged persons, were furiously entered by the gownsmen, the doors were forced open, and the galleries were again more thronged than ever. The vice-chancellor now refused to confer any degrees unless with empty galleries. The proctors, and masters of arts, succeeded in obtaining obedience to this mandate. The great inconvenience which must have accrued to the gentlemen whose degrees were likely to be suspended until Ash Wednesday, was found to be a most powerful argument to the disaffected. The doors again closed against the rioters, and the degrees were conferred, with some little disturbance outside, which Mr. King, of Queen's-college, being highly popular, soon succeeded in quieting. The "gown," however, was not to be appeased. The vice-chancellor returned to his lodge, accompained by the hissings, hootings, and groans of the multitude, who were with difficulty prevented from surrounding him by a numerous body of masters of arts. On his getting within inside the gates, the crowd, after a few cheers for some of the popular men, and groans for the "vice," dispersed.

THE ART OF WAR.—Extract of a conversation between Fabre the painter, the Countess of Albany, and Paul Louis Courier.—These personages were discussing the age of Louis XIV., which the painter was extolling above the present, in respect, principally, of its preeminence in the arts. Madame d'Albany retorted, however, that the art of war was brought to far greater perfection in the present times; this gives Paul Louis an opportunity of delivering his sentiments, as an old artillery officer, on the subject, through the mouth of Fabre Paul: "But, madam," said I, "you must remark, that there is considerable doubt whether there *is* any art in war."—"What!" said I; and, seeing him smile, she there are so many books upon replied he, "there are books, and upon magic too; still I believe much as the other."—"But then, by tactics, forti tion?—May I die if I know." and I will tell you," said the Coun are the art of arranging soldiers, t certain rules in order of battle. In o the art of fighting."—"And without says he, "there would be no fighting the grand, the indispensable science! F I pray, should we do to kill one anot great men did not show us the meth "Whatever you choose: but still you can that this method, this science, exists."— me," says he: "I wish to believe, since the world tells me so, that war is an art; but you must own that it is the only one which requires no apprenticeship. It is the only one that a man may know without having learnt. In all others study and time are required; one begins by being a pupil; but in this, one is a master at once; and whatever little disposition one may bring to it, the first attempt is constantly the *chef-d'œuvre*."—"Explain yourself" said the Countess, for your idea is strange, or I don't understand you,"—"Well, then," says he, "I, for instance, when I wished to become a painter, I did not sit down to paint all at once. It was necessary, first of all, to learn drawing; I drew from statues; I drew from nature. But, before I got so far, how much time do you think I spent in drawing eyes, and ears, feet, hands, half-lengths, then whole-lengths? And then, renewed labour, new studies from live models. How much application, patience, and difficulty; and still I had not yet begun to paint! At last I did paint - very badly at first, then not quite so ill, and afterwards a little better. At last, at the end of thirty years, I am a painter, such as I am; and if I should study my art for thirty years longer, I should never know as much as there would be left for me to learn. Now, see what I want to say; in this great art of commanding men in battle, the science does not come in the same mode, little by little, but all at once. Directly it is applied to, all is learnt in an instant that there is to learn. A young prince, eighteen year's old, arrives in his carriage and four from Court, gives battle, and gains it, and he is a great general for the rest of his life—the greatest general in the world!"—"Who, then," asked the Countess, "who ever did this?"—"The great Condè."—"Ah! that was a genius."—"Undoubtedly," said he; "and Gaston de Foix! History is full of similar examples. But you don't find those things in the other arts. Whatever genius a prince may have received from heaven, he can't get off his horse and produce in his boots and spurs the Stabat of Pergolesi, or the Holy Family of Raphael. But do you wish," said I, "that a prince should be a painter or a chapel-master?"—"No," said he; "God forbid I should have such a thought! Molière has said, I recollect—'custom, with us, does not require a gentlemen to know any thing'—much less a prince. But the people, who know nothing, know how to make war, eh?'—"Certainly; and better than any one else."—"Oh! better is another affair."

PRESENCE OF MIND.—A person (says Mr. Dumont) well acquainted with anecdotes relating to the Russian court, gave me, while I was at Petersburgh, the following account of the origin of the success of the High Chancellor Besborodko:—Being still in a subordinate office belonging to the Chancery, one day, when he had presented various ukases to the Empress, (Catharine II.) he perceived that he had forgotten to compose one that he had been particularly commanded to prepare. His first alarm being over, he determined how to act, and pretended to read the ukase in question, though he held in his hand only a sheet of blank paper. The Empress was so well satisfied with the performance, that she desired to sign it immediately. The disconcerted clerk was compelled to acknowledge his neglect. The Empress, less offended with the imposition than struck by the presence of mind which it displayed, forthwith placed him at the head of the department, in which before he had held only a subordinate situation.—*Bentham's Rationale of Reward.*

CHILDREN DEFICIENT IN A LOVE OF TRUTH.—The melancholy truth, that "the human heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked," is by nothing proved so strongly as by the imperfect sense displayed by children of the sanctity of moral truth. Both the gentleman and the mass of the people, as they advance in years, learn to despise and avoid falsehood; the former out of pride, and from a remaining feeling derived from the days of chivalry, that the character of a liar is a deadly stain on their honour; the other, from some general reflection upon the necessity of preserving a character for integrity in the course of life, and a sense of the truth of the common adage, that "honesty is the best policy." But these are acquired habits of thinking. The child has no natural love of truth, as is experienced by all who have the least acquaintance with early youth. If they are charged with a fault, while they can hardly speak, the first words they stammer forth are a falsehood to excuse it. Nor is this all; the temptation of attracting attention, the pleasure of enjoying importance, the desire to escape from an unpleasing talk or accomplishing a holiday, will at any time overcome the sentiment of truth, so weak is it within them. Hence thieves and housebreakers, from a surprisingly [illegible] of rendering children [illegible] than [illegible] he asks, worm? It [illegible] known. The a[illegible] male glow-worms s[illegible] in the dark as well [illegible] plain facts appear compl[illegible] poetical theory.

MARRIAGE.—"Young [illegible] Montesquieu, "are sufficiently re[illegible] ry." How should they not be? sures, the avowed setiments of love, [illegible] ly permitted in this condition. It is thus ly that they are emancipated from a double subjection, and that they are placed at the head of a little empire. "It is the young men,' he adds, "who need to be encouraged."—But why? Do the motives which lead men to marry want force? It is only by marriage that a man can obtain the favours of the woman who in his eyes is worth all others. It is only by marriage that he can live freely and publicly with an honest and respectable woman, and who will live only for him. There is nothing more delightful than the hope of a family, where proofs of the tenderest affections may be given and received; where power blended with kindness may be exercised; where confidence and security are found; where the consolations of old age may be treasured up; where we may behold ourselves replaced by otherselves; where we may say, I shall not entirely, die. A man wants an associate, a confidante a counsellor, a steward, a mistress, a nurse, a companion for all seasons. All these may be found united in a wife. What substitute can be provided;—*Bentham; Rationale of Reward.*

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